THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

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The People's Press,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY L. V. BLUM,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Miscellaneous.

From the Southern Field and Fireside,

THE CHICKAHOMINY RIVER.

The Chickahominy river, a stream of no great size, and probably never heard of before by most of those so much interested in it, is at prsent absorbing the thoughts, hopes and fears of our people. To itself and the scenes passing on its borders, we are looking with alternately painful and delighted interest. Who thought a few months ago that this obscure stream would ever become a line of defence to our grand army, or its banks furnish a decisive battle-field? We took it for granted that the grand struggles in Virginia would take place on the banks of those great rivers, so prominent in her geography and so famous in her history. Our army there has always been called the "Army of the Potomac," and since it left the line of that river we have associated it with the York and the James. We have felt that it would be at once an inspiring coincidence and a fit retribution, if our Yankee invaders could be routed within cannon shot of the tomb of Washington, or on the classic fields that have made Yorktown immortal. Worthy consummation would it be to bring to a close our second Revolution—to win our real independence amid the scenes of the first Revolution, if not on the very spot where British tyranny was dethroned! But this has not been accomplished.—Skirmishes and threats of battle enough have occurred; but they were followed always by evacuation and retreat. The line of the Potomac, the Rappahanock, and the York have been in time assumed and abandoned. These famous rivers have been crossed; the fields of Revolutionary fame have been bivouacked in both by ourselves and our enemies; pursuit has followed closely on the heels of retreat, until at last pursuers and pursued confront each other in vast force, on the banks and amid the low grounds of the Chickahominy.—Here a sharp battle has already been fought. The last hours of Spring and the first of Summer witnessed our gallant attack on the entrenched enemy, his dislodgment from his strong holds, and the capture of his camp, artillery, equippage and stores. The battle of the "Seven Pines" has tested the spirit and the endurance of both enemies. No conflict in the war had been fiercer. One of our brigades lost in killed and wounded nearly half its men. Though fought on Virginia soil, the best blood of every State was freely shed, and in the swamps of the Chickahominy lay dying and dead, the sons of Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee, mingled with their brethren of Virginia. Heavy as was our loss, the enemy's was far greater; and if inability to advance with an invader is a repulse, and repulse equivalent to a defeat, the enemy may well be disheartened.

The line of the Chickahominy then we take it, is to be contested to the last.—Here we shall make a persistent stand. From here, it is authoritatively said there will be no retreat, unless we are routed and broken up into fugitive bands. Risk of defeat itself, death, anything, everthing is better than retreat now, than tame evacuation of our capital, than supine surrender of fair Richmond with its government, its people, its wealth, its military stores, and above all, its prestige. On the banks of this stream or in the neck between it and the James, we trust the final and the triumphant struggle of this war will be fought. If the crossing of the Rubicon plunged Rome into a war that wrecked her liberties, why may not a stubborn stand on the Chichahominy work out for us a more valued and a more enduring freedom than Rome ever had?

The object of this article is to show my readers what and where the Chickahominy River is, suddenly become so prominent, and invested with an interest so general and so important. It doing so I hope to show that this little stream is not wholly devoid of historic association. The Chickahominy is one of the few branches of the lower course of James River. Indeed, from its mouth in Hampton Roads, for 250 miles the James has but one other tributary, (the Appomatox) except insignificant creeks. It rises in the western part of Hanover county, runs in a south east direction, bisecting the peninsula between the Pamunkey and the James, dividing the counties of Hanover, New Kent and James City from Henrico and Charles City, and making a bend to the south it emties into the James about ten miles above Jamestown. Lippincoot's Gazeteer very curiously makes it fall into the York River. Though less [illegible] miles in its whole course, it is quite [illegible] a considerable swamp on both sides of much of its course, rising gradually into what are called the "Slashes," a low piney woods on its upper waters. In these "Slashes" was born the great Virginia commoner, Henry Clay, and the same county, (Hanover,) gave birth to Patrick Henry. These swamps have local names, from the creeks which drain them, such as Boar Swamp, White Oak Swamp, Horse Swamp, &c.—In dry seasons, the bed of the river has but little water, though the low grounds are always wet, but the depression of its valley is such, and the drainage of the upper water so great, that after heavy rains the freshets fill the whole channel to overflowing, and the swamps are inundated.—This event occurred the night before the late battle, (Seven Pines) and precipitated the fight the next day. A Richmond paper says, "The Chickahominy is a stream that can rise ten feet in as many hours, and can change from a mere mill branch into a river 300 feet wide." Ordinarily insignificant "its broad swamps are nearly always impractible for artillery except on the roads."

A steamboat, plying regularly from Richmond until recently, carried away the crops of the planters, and supplied them with goods. The river approaches at its nearest point within five miles of Richmond. A number of Bridges cross it besides that of the York river railroad, which passes the river about ten or twelve miles from the city. With such a geography as this, few streams, it may well be supposed, would present so many obstacles as the Chickahominy, to the manœuvering of armies and the transfer of military supplies and munitions. That the largest armies ever assembled in America, and now encamped on either bank, (this alludes to the two armies before the recent repulse of the Yankees,) is due simply to the fact that these armies are fighting for Richmond, and Richmond is close behind the Chickahominy.

Let us now turn to the history of this little stream, and see what there is of interest connected with it. Situated so close to James town we should naturally expect to find its name in the earliest records of Virginia. Capt. John Smith, the Father of Virginia, whose name associated with almost every portion of its Eastern soil and waters—was the first white man to sail on its waters, and it was on its banks that his famous capture by the Indians took place. His object in exploring the Chickahominy seems to us at this day sufficiently ludicrous—it was no other than to search for a passage to the South Sea. It was the universal notion of that age that America was a narrow body of land, and that some water communication would be found across it from sea to sea. This notion was not dissipated until years afterwards, when the mountains were discovered, and some glimpses had been got of the vast domains, extending beyond. This exploration took place in the winter of 1607, but a few months after the founding of James town. The James River had been ascended the previous summer as far as the falls, which seemed to cut off all hopes of reaching the South Sea by that river. The Chickahominy, quite a pretentous stream where it meets the James, and so close to Jamestown, offered the next most feasible avenue to that wished for goal. It was on this exploration Smith and his party having ascended as far as they could in a barge, and then twenty miles further in a canoe, that Smith and an Indian guide, leaving his boat and going into the swamp for game, fell into an ambuscade. Attempting to retreat, after fastening his guide by his garter to his left arm as a shield against the arrows of the enemy, he with his savage companion sank to the waist in marsh, and both were taken out half dead with cold. The precise spot of this capture is not known, but it was somewhere in the upper part of the swamp in Hanover county, not far from Richmond. His captors took him to Oropakee, a hunting town, belonging to Powhatan, where he was presented to Opecancanough, chief of the Pamunkeys. This besides being a hunting town, was the seat of the Royal house where was kept the treasury of skins, copper, beads, paints, and implements of war, with the revenues of his subject tribes. It was a favorite residence of Powhatan, after the advent of the English, for its gloomy solitude and retirement. Here the Chief secluded himself in the latter part of his life and here he probably died. This spot is twelve miles from Richmond.

From Oropakes, Smith was led on a sort of tour among the tribes subjected to Powhatan, even as far as the Rappahannock, and was then taken to Pamunkey, Opecancanough's capital, now West Point, at the head of the York. While he staid here every means was used in vain to bribe him into deserting his countrymen, and he was very proudly shown by Opecancanough a bag of gunpowder, which that worthy was keeping to sow seed the next spring. Smith very willingly encouraged this disposition of it. Here too he wrote on a leaf of his pocket book a note to the colonists at Jamestown, the result of which, convincing the Indians that the "paper could speak," was as surprising to these untutored minds as a dispatch over the wires is to one of our backwoods men. From Pamunkey, Smith was taken down the York, 25 miles, to *Werowocomoco*, Powhatan's capital on the Gloucester side of the river where he was presented to the "Emperor of Virginia" in all the parade of savage state. Here occurred that touching scene which has given such a charm to Pocahontas' name, and embalmed it in the hearts of all lovers of mercy. The story is familiar to all and I need not describe it; but the reflection forces itself on every mind, how wonderful to find a being of such pity and tenderness in the child of such a savage as Powhatan, and among a people so degraded as her countrymen. No more delicate flower ever bloomed among rugged clods or thorny brambles than this sweet maiden in the savage group of Werowocamoco! [illegible] Smith's adventures on the [illegible] Sir Thomas Dale, the [illegible] who dwelt on its banks had come to make a treaty with them. It was in the summer of 1618, soon after the marriage of Pocahontas, which event gave peace to the colony, and united Powhatan and the English in close friendship. This tribe had always resisted the dominion of Powhatan, and had successfully maintained their independence. Fearing now that the alliance would end in their subjugation by their Indian enemies they hastened to offer the domain to the English Governor. Visiting this town with fifty men, Thomas Dale made a treaty with them and promised to take them under his protection, they agreeing to submit to King James, and to merge their ancestral name of Chickahominies in that of Englishmen. This is not the only instance in history of one savage tribe fleeing from despotism of another under the protection and sway of the white man. Luckless race! that protection has not availed to its preservation. Long since its people and their tyrant alike passed away; and now no trace remains of the sturdy Chickahominies, but the name of the stream on whose banks they fought so well.

The year 1646 brings us to another circumstance connected with this river. After the "second massacre" of the colonists in 1644 by Opecancanough, and its bloody revenge, the Indians agreed to give to the whites exclusive possession of the peninsula, between the York and the James, it being death for one of their number to be found within these limits, unless he was a messenger, with a flag of truce in the shape of a badge of striped cloth. To guard this provision, forts were built at suitable points, such as Fort Royal on the Pamunkey, Fort Charles at the falls of the James, Fort Henry, (now Petersburg) on the Appomattox, and Fort James on the Chickahominy. This latter one was under command of no less interesting a person than *Lieut Thomas Rolfe, the son of Pocahontas.* Left an infant at the time of his mother's death in England in 1617, he was a while under the care of Sir Lewis Stukely, the base and treacherous kinsman of Raleigh; but he was brought up and educated by his uncle, Henry Rolfe, of London. Arriving at manhood he came to Virginia, where he spent the rest of his life, being a man of note and influence. He lies buried at Farmingdell in Prince George county. An only child himself, he left no issue but a daughter, *Jane,* whose descendants still surviving, are very numerous. John Randolph, of Roanoke was her great grandson. The blood of Pocahontas thus coursing for two generations in a single line, is now diffused in the veins of many thousands.

Coming down to later times, we find the Virginia Committee of safety in 1775 organizing a State Navy under a Board of Naval Commissioners. This body established, on the lower Chickahominy, a *navy yard* for building vessels. The superintendent was James Maxwell, of Richmond, Secretary of the American Historical Society. He was afterwards the commander of the armed ship Cormorant, in 1782. At this yard was built a large number of vessels for use in the American waters in conveying troops, gaining information, saving property, recapturing fugitive slaves, and overawing the tories. Virginia seems to have had as many as seventy vessels in all, during the Revolution, most of them of light draft, and fast sailers. One of them however, the "American Congress," built in 1776, under the charge of George Mason, mounted 14 guns. A number of these vessels were in several desperate actions. Several of them were manned by faithful slaves. The management of this navy was a fine school for the development of a seaman's talent, and in that sphere grew up such men as Brucher, Barrow, Dale, Cunningham and Cocke.

Such are some of the historic associations of this clever stream. They are not unworthy of the river, which is probably destined to be remembered in after times, as the unyielding battle field of a noble people fighting against an accursed tyranny. May the red field of "The Seven Pines" be to us a bright omen of the issue of this mighty struggle! W. S. B.

THE COUNTRY AROUND BERKELEY AND WESTOVER.

The Richmond Examiner of the 7th instant gives the annexed description of the country below Richmond now occupied by McClellan's army:

Berkeley and Westover have, within the past three days, become points of absorbing interest The remnant of the grand army of the North having eluded the Confederate generals, and escaped from the awkward situation in which they sought to hold it in the swamps near Carter's mill pond, in the rear of Shirley, has taken position, and, it is thought, will make a last desperate stand on these plantations. In this situation of affairs a description of the locality and topographical features of the enemy's selected Thermopiæ, will be matters of interest. We propose to give such an account of the country in the enemy's occupation as the haste with which newspaper articles are necessarily prepared, and the limited references within our reach have enabled us to obtain.

Berkeley, now the residence of Dr. Starke, lies on the north side of James river, five miles below City Point, and by the course of the river sixty-five miles, but by the Charles City road not more than twenty-five miles from Richmond. The building, an old-fashioned brick edifice, stands upon an eminence a few hundred yards from the river, in a grove of Lombardy poplars and other trees. President Harrison was born here in 1773.

The Westover plantation, long the seat of the distinguished family of Byrds, and at present owned by Mr. John Selden, adjoins Berkeley on the east, the dwelling-houses being some four miles apart.—Charles City Court-House is between eight and ten miles east of the latter place. It is not to be supposed the enemy has selected the plantations as the scene of his last great stand without good reasons. The first and most apparent of these is, that the Westover landing is, perhaps, the very best on James river; and the stream, for miles up and down, being broad and deep affords both excellent [illegible] room and anchorage for his gunboats [illegible] supports. But this is by no means [illegible] of the position. On the [illegible] impassable ravines, running from near the Charles City road, on the north, to James river, making a successful attack from that quarter next to impossible. Within a quarter of a mile of where these ravines begin, Herring Run creek crosses the Charles City road, and running in a southeasterly direction, skirts on the north and east, the plantations of Berkeley and Westover, and empties into James river at the extreme eastern boundary of the latter. The whole course of this creek is one impassable morass, while along its northern and eastern banks extend the Heights of Evellinton—a long range of hills that overlook the Westover and Berkeley estates, and which offer eligible positions for heavy guns. It will be seen, that protected on the south by the river and his gunboats, on the west by impassable ravines, and on the north and east by Herring creek and the Heights of Evelinton, the enemy's position presents but one pregnable point—the piece of level country northwest of Westover, from a quarter to a half mile in width, lying between the head of the ravines and the point where Herring creek crosses the Charles City road. But it is certain that the enemy, with his immense resources of men and machinery, will, in a very brief period, obstruct by art this only natural entrance to his stronghold. Already it is within range of his gunboats and of his seige guns planted on the Evelinton hills; another day may see it strewn with filled timber and bristling with field batteries.

In enumerating the advantages secured to the enemy by his present position, his superior facilities of transportation must not be omitted. Whilst our ammunition and stores must be wagoned a distance of nearly thirty miles, his steamers and transports are running up to the very doors of his tents.

If we have given the reader an idea of the topographical features of the enemy's position we have fully accomplished our object. It is not for us to suggest how our generals are to overcome the obstacles now presented to their advance, nor to discuss McClellan's ability to resist a seige indefinitely, now that his water communication is free and uninterrupted.

[From the Atlanta Confederacy.]

A PATRIOTIC LETTER FROM SENATOR HILL.

LaGrange, Ga., June 27.

Messrs. Editors:—I am asked to give my views on the Conscript Act, and the controversy on that subject. I decline. The duty of patriotism now is to encourage our troops, not to dissatisfy them; to keep our people united, and not divide them. State rights and individual rights are to be saved by soldiers—gallant, *satisfied soldiers*—and not by issue-makers and abstract theorizers. And as for ambition, let me beg its votaries to consider that the times are inopportune for such aspirations now. Look upon this scene of disorganization, blood and death—the legitimate culmination of ambition-mad follies—and be shocked to silence for a season.

At the proper time, if I can see any good likely to result, I will give my views of the law. At present allow me to say it is the duty of everybody—of States and people—to obey it without reluctance and without quibbling. We know the enemy greatly dreaded this law, and hoped it would be resisted; but the soldiers and the people everywhere (except perhaps East Tennessee) are nobly responding to its call; and when those affected are satisfied, there is surely nothing in State rights which requires the disturbance of this harmony by those not affected.

It cannot be so important to leave a few young men under 35 to drill privates over that age, as to require our great State, which did so much to defend the new Government, to set the first example of resistance to its laws.

Having said this much by way of remonstrance, and certainly intending to censure no man, I dismiss the subject.

One word on another subject: The administration ought to be supported cheerfully and without misgiving. No good can, but much harm will, come of opposition. Every blow strikes the cause. Mr. Davis is, in many respects, a noble example to all Executive officers. He usurps no authority; he exercises no power without legislative grant; he interferes with no private rights, and fights none but the common enemy. Eaves dropping libellers are unmolested under the windows of his office, and slanderers find freedom in the light of his midnight lamp. He will never be a *dictator*

Above all, let us preserve our unity—obey the laws and *help*, not abuse, each other. With this resolve we are certain of success, and when the struggle is over and we review it with calmness, we shall be astonished, not at so many, but at so few reverses—not that so little, but that so much was done.

When the contest began, the enemy had a great navy; a regular army; an organized government; well filled armories and magisines; a redundant population—adventurers gathered from every clime; immense manufactories; exhaustless resources; a status as a nation, and unrestrained access to all the world. We had no organic government; no army—not a soldier; a small white population largely unused to exposure and labor; no navy—not a war ship; inferior arms, and but a few of them; very limited munitions of war; very few manufactories, and very little raw material out of the bowels of the earth; and no name, standing or credit among, and no access to, the nations of the earth.

Let us be true to our only friends—ourselves. Let us preserve our only strength—our unity. Let us always remember the one great fact, swallowing up every other fact, in this great struggle: Our enemies invade to destroy, insult and enslave. We defend to save, avenge and be free. Thus deserving we cannot fail. Yours, very truly,

B. H. HILL.

BREAD, MEAT AND GRASS.

All bread is formed from the seeds of grass; and nearly all meat is produced from the blades and seeds of the same class of plants. These facts indicate the importance of acquiring a thorough knowledge of all that appertains to grass-culture if we aim to supply ourselves with a plenty of bread and meat in the cheapest, wisest and best manner. Grass-culture as a science has received very little attention in any part of this continent. One of the natural results of this neglect of American farmers generally was the advance in the market price of meat in the city of New York before the present war commenced, of about 300 per cent in forty years. Ontario county is one of the best farmed counties in the State of New York; and its agricultural statistics strikingly illustrate the truth of the statements we are making in this connection.

In 1845, Ontario county had 12,625 horses. In 1850, 10,313. Decrease in five years, 2,312. In 1845, it had 15,508 cows; in 1850, 11,253. The total decrease of neat cattle in five years was 4,353. In 1845, it had 257,821 sheep; in 1850, 149,444. Decrease in five years 108,277. In 1845 it had 36,986 hogs; in 1850, 20,146. Decrease in five years, 16,836. These facts are sufficiently remarkable to justify the prominence we are giving them. There was no falling off in population in New York or elsewhere, nor decrease of demand for horses, cows, butter, cheese, beef, pork, wool and mutton to cause this extraordinary diminution of live stock. On the contrary, the population in every city and village had increased giving a larger market for meat, wool, butter, cheese and horses, and there was a larger demand in the Southern States. It was the want of care and skill in grass-culture that literally compelled the farmers of old Ontario to keep a much smaller stock of sheep, cattle, horses and hogs; and the same defective knowledge in all that belongs to good husbandry in nearly a thousand other counties, is fast working a general revolution in American agriculture. Not one farmer in ten thousand has seen the wisdom of studying bread, meat, grass and soils as a science. They will not even consider the statistics of production and consumption, nor the evidence of diminished fertility in the land of the State where they live. There are many thousands, if not some millions, who believe that the impoverishment of the earth is peculiar to the territory cultivated by slave labor. We drew up the census tables for collecting the agricultural statistics of New York in 1854 with a view to explode this popular error. The great principle of making adequate restitution to the soil by the assistance of perrenial grasses Ameican farmers have yet to investigate and comprehend. It is not on all fields, nor under all circumstances, that grass, or plants of any kind are able to accumulate the elements of fertiliy. If such were the fact, the problem of renovating all fields by growing grass on them would be very simple.

The ancient Greeks, Romans, Carthagenian's, Egyptians and Assyrians used moving water, in which nature had dissolved agricultural salts, to fertilize the soil, and feed those cereal and other grasses which gave them both their meat. Profoundly impressed by this historical fact we ventured to predict in 1825, when the Erie canal connected the navigable waters of Lake Erie with those of the Hudson river, that the time would come when that artificial river, 365 miles in length, will be as valuable for irrigating improved land as for all commercial purposes. Moving water, grass, grain, flocks and herds, are of enduring value. With a majority of our readers the washing of cultivated fields is an evil of no inconsiderable magnitude. Floods of rain water neglected often, do great harm. Rightly controlled, this water will be as valuable as that in the wells dug by the servants of Abraham and Isaac, at which the latter watered his cattle, his grass and cornfields, and "gathered an hundred fold." Water brings unimpoverished clay for gullies in cultivated fields, from gorges in side hills and mountains, which spread as a top-dresing like the sediment desposited by the overflow of a river, increases productiveness. Such clay has all the phosphates, sulphates, and chlorides that nature gives to virgin soils. It is often comparatively rich in lime, potash, soda and magnesia, and makes a stiff alluvial deposit by the bank of a river or other water-course, one of the most reliable of all soils for producing grass, grain and meat. Moving water never creates the agricultural salts which it transports from one place to another. To fix these salts in a marketable condition, Indian corn and other cereal grasses are inferior to the perennial grasses. Hence, one needs the latter to keep up the grain-growing and meat-making powers of the soil in its fresh state. Omit all recuperation by grass and moving water, and old fields become less productive than new fields. In other words, the land gradually wears out so that bread and meat cost more to the farmer and more money to all other consumers. The skillful use of grass and of rain or river water, will soonest make full restitution to all impoverished land, because in grass and rain water we find combined the great recuperative powers of all organic life.—*Southern Field and Fireside.*

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.

The Report of the President of this Road to the late annual meeting of Stockholders exhibits a gratifying account of its operations and financial condition.

The total earnings for the year [illegible]	$791,083 68
Total disbursements,	440,490 16
Nett Earnings,	$350,643 52

The increase of gross earnings over the previous year is $370,401 79; and of nett profit $269,363 93.

This statement embraces $90,008 69 payment of debts contracted prior to the commencement of the fiscal year; $6,363 88 for new cars built in the shops; $28,000 for payment of coupons on funded debt; and $25,000 for the sinking fund.

The total cost of working the Road from 1st June 1861, to 1st June 1862, is $241,957 17—about 30 per cent of the whole earnings.

Whole number of passengers, exclusive of soldiers,	117,325 00
Whole number of soldiers,	87,057 00
Total of passengers, during the year,	204,382 00
Earnings from private freight	$148 863 00
Government freight,	123,535 40
Total freight earnings,	$272,398 40

The Road is said to be in much better condition than this time last year. It has been ditched from Concord, East, and 93,082 new sills have been put down. As many more are needed to put the road in sound condition.

Shops have been the salvation of the Road, under the direction of the Master Machinist, Mr. E. H. Marsh.

The Road is to have Telegraph Offices at nearly all the towns, and the freedom of the line for the use of the road, at the expense of keeping up the poles.—*Watchman.*

SALT.

In answer to our note, Mr. E. Emmons, Jr., has kindly furnished us the following easy method of obtaining salt from pickle and the earth in smoke-houses. we advise our readers to preserve the article. The information given is important at any time, and specially so at the present period:

To purify Salt and Brine from Fish and Meat Barrels.

The solid salt, if there is any in the barrels, should be, scooped out and drained, and the drainings returned to the brine.—Boil the brine down to a solid. This, together with the salt already removed from the brine, must be heated to a dull red heat, or sufficient to char the organic matter contained in it; if it cakes in burning, it should be stirred to bring all parts in contact with the heat. Then dissolve in clean water, using no more water than is necessary for the purpose. this impure solution must be carefully strained through a fine cloth—a bag made of Canton flannel is the best. If it does not come through clear at first, run it through a second or third time without washing the strainer. The strained brine must be boiled down again. As the evaporation progresses, salt will be formed at the bottom of the pan or kettle, and as this retards the evaporation, it can be ladled out and drained, the drainings returned to the kettle, and the salt spread out on clean vessels to dry while the boiling must be continued until the water is nearly evaporated, when the salt may be removed and dried. In this way, salt equal to the finest table salt may be made from the most impure brine. A saturated solution of all salt contains about one fourth by weight, of salt: consequently, a gallon of brine should yield one and a half or two pounds of salt This process could be advantageously employed, in families, even with salt at the old prices. Salt from springs and that leached from earth, decomposed sand stone, &c., containing organic matter, of which there are several localities in Chatham county and other parts of the State, may be purified by the process given above for brines.

Earth from smoke houses may be leached and treated in the same manner. The process is perfectly simple; the only care required is that the burning be sufficient (salt is not injured by heat,) and the straining neatly conducted, and all the vessels used, kept clean.

E. EMMONS, Jr.

PRISONERS' TALES.

Some four or five additional prisoners were captured yesterday by our pickets near the river, brought up and lodged in jail. These all repeat the statements of their predecessors, in substance and say that they are utterly disgusted with camp life and will under no conceivable circumstances return to the army if released. Another member of Sickles' Brigade was among the captives of yesterday. He says his brigade has suffered indescribably. The regiment to which he is attached, left New York a few months since one thousand strong; now they number but seventy-six, all told. The prisoners say that the river bank would swarm with deserters, but the officers now regard all their men with suspicion and a vigilant watch is kept over all their movements. The gunbots ply up and down the river for miles, to prevent the passage of men across and it is only under cover of darkness that any succeeded in effecting their escape.

Prisoners report the losses of the Federals in the recent engagements around Richmond as terrific, and the hundreds of shockingly wounded who have been left by McClellan to perish, or at the mercy of the Confederates, has tended very greatly to demoralize the men remaining. The prisoners state that McClellan cannot again get such fighting out of his men as he has done recently.—*Pet. Express.*

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1862.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Owing to the advanced price of everything (except newspapers) the *Press* will not be sent to subscribers, after their term expires, at club rates, in the future.

The *Press* will be conducted strictly, hereafter, upon the CASH system; and persons will please bear in mind that, when they order the *Press*, to remit any amount, not less than one dollar, and their favors will receive prompt attention.

Terms.

One year,	$2.00.
Six months,	1.00.

NOTICE.—From and after this date, no subscription to the *Press* will be received for a shorter term than six months.

NO CLUBS.—We still, occasionally, receive orders for the *Press* at club rates. We abolished the clubbing system, some time since, and must strictly adhere to the terms in this issue.

☞ We are authorized to announce M. MASTEN, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, for the county of Forsyth.

☞ We are requested to announce Col. JAMES E. MATTHEWS as a candidate for a seat in the Senate of our next State Legislature, for the counties of Stokes and Forsyth.

☞ We are authorized to announce DR. E. KERNER, as a candidate for the House of Commons in the next General Assembly, for the county of Forsyth.

☞ We are authorized to announce JOHN P. NISSEN, as a candidate for the House of Commons in the next General Assembly, from Forsyth County.

☞ We are authorized to announce WM. GOSLIN, Esq., as a candidate to represent the citizens of Forsyth county in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.

☞ We are authorized to announce N. L. WILLIAMS, JR., a candidate to represent the people of the counties of Yadkin Surry, Ashe, Alleghany, and Watauga, in the Senate of the next Legislature.

☞ We are authorized to announce J. W. COLE, as a candidate to represent Forsyth county in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.

GENERAL ELECTION.

NOTICE.—The following should be borne in mind.

Citizens vote for Governor, Members of Assembly &c., on the First Thursday in August, (7th day of the month)

Soldiers in camp, (wherever they may be, in or out of the State,) vote on the Thursday before the First Thursday in August, (being the 31st and last day of July.)

The returns from the camps must reach the Sheriffs of the respective counties of which the voters are residents, within twenty days after the day of election.

Three freeholders, of the respective companies, under the direction of the commanding officer, shall hold said elections, according to the laws of the State, and make returns of the same, within the twenty days aforesaid.

Soldiers absent from their counties or companies, and passing through this State, may vote wherever they may find themselves on the day of election.

Citizens of any county in the State may vote for Governor in any other county in which they may be found on the day of election.

SUPERIOR COURTS.—The following is the arrangement for the Fall Term of the Superior Courts:

Edenton	Circuit,	Judge	French.
Newbern	"	"	Ruffin.
Raleigh	"	"	Heath.
Hillsboro'	"	"	Osborne.
Wilmingt'n	"	"	Howard.
Salisbury	"	"	Bailey.
Mountain	"	"	Saunders.

FALSE REPORT.—The report, which has been circulated, that Col. VANCE had some of his men shot, is false. We have taken some pains to enquire into this matter, of some of the members of the "*Band*," from this place,—who are at home on a short furlough, and who have been with Col. Vance, for several months past,—and they pronounce the report false, not a word of truth in it. Col. VANCE is represented as being a kind-hearted officer and humane man, who would not impose upon a soldier, or any body else, under any circumstances.

It is true that Col. Vance discountenances any depredations upon the farmers near his camp, and in one instance, very properly reprimanded one of his men for stealing a poor farmer's hog.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE.—It will be seen that J. W. Cole is a candidate for the Legislature. Mr. Cole requests us to state that, if elected, he will endeavor to sustain our *State* and the *Southern Codfederacy* generally, in the great struggle in which they are engaged, for Independence.

The Conscripts.

It will be seen, by advertisement of Col. Masten, the Enrolling Officer, that all persons enrolled as Conscripts, in the 71st Militia District, are ordered to appear in Winston on Monday next, by 9 o'clock., a. m., ready to take up the line of march for the Camp of Instruction, near Raleigh.

Two Camps of Instruction have been established in this State,—the camp at Crabtree, near Raleigh, and the camp at Statesville, Iredell County. The Conscripts to be collected into the camp at Statesville, will embrace all that portion of the State west of the Yadkin river; all East of that river will report at the camp near Raleigh.

It is to be regretted that arrangements could not have been made for the Conscripts to remain at home a few weeks longer, to enable them to secure their crops & exercise the privilege of voting. We hope ample arrangements will be made to meet the emergency, so that the Conscripts will not be deprived of their votes. The calculation is that on the day of election there will be from 7,000 to 10,000 men collected at each camp.

Vance in the Mountains.

From a business letter, dated Elkin, July 19, we make the following extract:

"It might be gratifying to inform you that the people in our mountain country are generally in favor of Col. Vance, for Governor. In Wilkes, Surry and Yadkin counties, he will get a tremendous majority—in fact nearly every man is for Vance."

A short time since we published Col. Vance's letter of acceptance, as a candidate for Governor, defining his position; and now we clip from the State Journal, Extra, the following ticket, containing Mr. Johnston's platform:

NORTH CAROLINA CONF. TICKET.

ITS PRINCIPLES:

An unremitting prosecution of the war; the war to the last extremity; complete independence; eternal separation from the North; no abridgment of Southern territory; no alteration of Southern boundaries; no compromise with enemies, traitors or tories.

Jeff. Davis, Our Army, and The South.

FOR GOVERNOR:

WILLIAM JOHNSTON,

OF MECKLENBURG.

How do you like him?

Mr. Wm. H. Hall, of this place, a member of Col. Vance's Regimental Band, handed us some dozen Yankee letters for perusal, which he picked up on the battle-field, near Richmond. They are mostly of a private nature, containing nothing that would interest our readers. The orthography is certainly amusing, and the composition primitive in the extreme.

A SERENADE.—The "Salem Band," composed of young men from this place, and attached to Col. Vance's Regiment, (now at home on furlough) treated our citizens with a serenade of exquisite music, a few evenings since.

This Band of music have improved very much since they entered the service, and is now acknowledged to be one of the best bands in the army.

THE CANVASS.—The campaign for the Legislature was opened in this county, at Kernersville, on the 12th inst., and has been continued in quite a spirited manner. At Old Town, on Saturday last, we learn there was something like a *free discussion* indulged in, every person present who felt disposed, making at least a few remarks.—We do not know that anything like a disturbance was premeditated there—at any rate everything did pass off peaceably.

We have now four candidates in the field for the Commons, and we again warn the people of Forsyth to beware of misrepresentation and deception, and especially false reports on the eve of election.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.

Capt. P. J. Lowrie of Charlotte, died suddenly in Wilmington on Friday last. He was Commissary or Quartermaster to the 11th (Bethel) Regiment. His body was sent to Ansonville, where his wife now resides. His disease was bilious cholic.

In Richmond, June 30th, from a wound received in the battle of the 25th, Evan Hilton, of Davidson county, member of Co. K, 48th Reg't N. C. T.

DEATH OF MAJ. T. N. CRUMPLER.—We regret to learn that Maj. T. N. Crumpler died lately at Richmond of the wounds he received at the disastrous charge of the 1st N. C. Cavalry. His wound was a shot in the side, penetrating his breast. He survived some fifteen days. His body has been sent home for interment.

Foreign Aid.—A gentleman who rode over the battle-field near Gen. Magruder,s headquarters, on the 18th of July, informs us that he counted in the field, prior to reaching the woods, 237 dead Yankees, and there was but one of the number that was not born in Europe. The only native Yankee was Col. Woodbury, of a Michigan regiment, who fell shot through the head.

Richmond Dispatch. 21th

The regiment which has been forming in Salisbury for the past three or four weeks was duly organized last week by the election of —— Godwin, Colonel; H. C. Jones, junior, Lieut.-Colonel; and James Craige Major.

☞ We have hitherto refrained from interposing our views in regard to the candidates for the Legislature, although, some weeks since, the *Sentinel* expressed a decided preference for Mr. Goslin over Messrs. Nissen and Kerner. We believed Messrs. Nissen and Kerner would faithfully represent the views of a large majority of the people of this County, but trusted to the good sense of the people and were willing to leave it to them alone to decide, without any suggestions from us.

But when we see the machinations of a few men, who belong to the proscriptive and intolerant party, to defeat the conservatives, who constitute a large majority of this county, we deem it our duty to warn the people against the schemes to defeat them.

We warn the people to beware of the artifice and trickery of the *proscriptives*, who now support men who, they say, *have always been Whigs*, in preference to those who were first in the field. We warn the conservatives to beware of *wolves in sheep's clothing*. Watch close the proscriptives and intolerant men, some of whom, we learn, as regularly attend the tax-gatherings as the candidates themselves, and see *whom* they favor and support.

We have heard neither of the candidates speak, but from our acquaintance with Messrs. Nissen and Kerner, and conversation we have had with them, we hesitate not to pronounce them true and conservative men; and we are informed that they declare in their speeches their firm opposition to all *test oaths and gag laws*, and all other laws which tend to deprive the people of the rights which they have heretofore enjoyed as freemen; and we are sure those are the views of three-fourths of the people of this county.—These are the principles of Messrs. Nissen and Kerner, and they were the first in the field, having been strongly solicited to become candidates. Then, if Messrs. Goslin and Cole are conservative men, why do they, or any body else, suffer themselves to be made use of to defeat Messrs. Nissen and Kerner, which would by no means *ensure* their own election, but enable the proscriptive few to elect a man of their own class, on the sly!

Conservatives beware!—A word to the wise is sufficient.

From the Standard.

MEETING OF ORANGE CONSCRIPTS.

At a meeting held in Camp Holmes, near Raleigh, on the 19th of July, by Conscripts from the County of Orange, the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That we are determined to act well our part in the present perilous condition of the country.

Resolved, That we do not approve of that feature in the act of conscription which tolerates substitutes. In the fight for freedom all should fight, as all will be free.

Resolved, That among our regrets at leaving home, *is this:* That we leave behind us all the public men who advised us to destroy our old government. To name a few of them—Mr. Henry K. Nash, who promised to go with his bird gun, and to take his son's place when he fell. Mr. Paul C. Cameron, who obligated himself to "wade knee deep in blood, and to let the Yankees walk over his dead body, before their foot should stain the soil of North Carolina." Dr. Pride Jones, who is equally and as publicly bound to fight. And among the smaller warriors before the war began, we will name William F. Strayhorn, Richard M Jones, Dr. John Allison, J. F. Lyon, J. L Stewart and Buck Stroud.

Resolved, That while duty and the law compels *us* to fight, public pledges, duty and honor compel these gentlemen to aid us.

Resolved, That Gen. Pride Jones be requested not to put upon his staff any one coming under the conscript act.

Resolved, That we do not approve of our sheriff appointing Wayne McDade deputy, as there is little or no business for the sheriff to do—courts and court business being mostly suspended; and we look upon it as robbing the army of a good soldier when there is such pressing need for all.

Resolved, That if these gentlemen will show half the zeal for the fight that they did for secession, the victory will be ours.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Standard, and all papers in the State who are for a vigorous prosecution of the war be requested to copy.

THOMPSON LYNCH, *Ch'm'n.*

JOHN T. BLACKWOOD, *Sec'y.*

PLANS OF THE ENEMY.—About a dozen of Lincoln's Generals were in Washington for consultation on the 14th inst. There are indications that everything else is to be abandoned for the sake of bringing an overwhelming force against Richmond. Fifty thousand it is said must be sent to McClellan and as many to Pope, to advance simultaneously from the Peninsula and the Valley. Jackson may have something to say about Pope, and perhaps interfere with the advance from that quarter.

To effect these reinforcements, large numbers of troops have gone from Nashville; Fredericksburg has been evacuated; and Washington, Baltimore and Newbern are left with a mere handful of troops. A letter of the 11th inst., published in New York, says that "reinforcemenss are constantly and rapidly arriving; during two days of last week 10,000 men reached the camp."—*Fay. Obs.*

ARRIVAL OF CONFEDERATE PRISONERS IN NEW YORK.—The Herald of the 7th gives a list of 48 officers, 69 non-commissioned officers, and 371 privates, captured in the late battles before Richmond, who arrived there on the 6th, and were located on Governor's Island. 117 of the whole are from North Carolina.

NEW YORK MONEY MATTERS.—NEW YORK, July 15th.—There is no change in the money market. Call loans range as for some days past, from 5 to 6 per cent. Money is abundant enough, but many capitalists seem inclined to wait a day or two before disposing of their means.

Exchange and gold were higher to day.—Bills ranged all the morning from 127¼ to 128½; the last quotation was 127¼ to 128¼—Gold opened at 115½, rose to 116¼, sold at 116½ bid. No cause is assigned for the rapid and severe fluctuation in the precious metal. They are probably the fruit of speculation.—*Herald.*

LATEST NEWS.

All quiet about Richmond.

"Stonewall" Jackson is again in Western Virginia. It is rumored that Jackson attacked Gen. Pope in the valley and defeated him. [Doubtful.]

The Yankee forces at Winchester, Harper's Ferry and Fredericksburg are evacuating those places and removing their stores.

The reported capture of Curtis' forces by Hindman, is untrue.

Vicksburg still holds out.

Col. Forrest, commanding 2,000 cavalry recently attached to Beauregard's army, made a successful dash, it is said, upon the enemy at Murfreesboro, Tenn., in which he took 1,200 prisoners, including two Brigadier Generals, four pieces of cannon, and destroyed half a million of army stores. Another account is that he saved half the stores, and captured several hundred horses and mules, and killed and wounded upwards of 200 of the enemy. His own loss was only 16 killed and 80 wounded.

The Federals numbered about 1,000—the battle lasted 5 hours.

Gen. T. A. Crittenden, of Kentucky, is a prisoner.

Fearing the Yankees might surprise him with greater force, he fell back in the direction of McMinville, 75 miles from Nashville.

The Standard sums up the late news as follows:

Gen. Huger has been relieved of his command and appointed inspector of ordinance.

Gen. Magruder has been ordered back to Richmond, and it is reported that Gen. Holmes, of this State, has been appointed to the command of our forces west of the Mississisippi.

The exchange of prisoners has commenced at Richmond. It is stated that the exchange will leave us a surplus of eight to ten thousand.

Every effort is being made to rouse the North to raise the 300,000 men demanded by the President. Public meetings, appeals from the Governors and the press, as well as the offer of $100 bounty, are all employed.

In about 8 weeks, the South will add to its forces 200,000 men, which will be enough to give the Yankees a lively time.

It is rumored here that great discontent has grown up among the negroes at Roanoke Island against the Yankees. It is alleged that the negroes made an attack upon the Yankees recently with arms, killing several of them, and that the Yankees immediately butchered 800 of them. The report is hardly credible, yet it may be true.

N. C. Bonds are selling well in Richmond. N. C. 6 per cents. bring 109 to 110½—8 per cents. bring 107½. Confederate bonds stand at 100 to 101.

FROM THE WEST.—Baltimore papers of the 19th, received at Richmond, state that Morgan has captured Cynthiana, Kentucky, and that the excitement at New Port and Covington was high and increasing.

Gen. Halleck has resigned the command of the army of the South-west, and it is said, will report to Headquarters at Washington shortly.

FOREIGN.—It is again *rumored* that there is to be European intervention in American affairs, and that Russia will join France in the good work of mediation between the North and the South.

In Liverpool, on the 7th and 8th, breadstuffs were quiet, with a decline of six pence on flour, and one to two pence on wheat.

At latest accounts the cotton market closed flat and unsettled under American news.

Gen. MORGAN AGAIN.

MOBILE, July 22.—The Advertiser and Register contains the following: The Louisville Journal of the 14th contains the particulars of the capture of Lebanon, Ky., by Morgan's forces, on the 18th. He captured Lt. Col. A. Johnson, and two companies of the 28th Kentucky regiment, killing several in the engagement, destroyed the Government warehouses, burned the railroad depot, together with a portion of the town, and then wound up by sacking the banks.

He then proceeded to Danville and Bardstown, dividing his forces on the Springfield railroad. He arrived within nine miles of Frankfort on Sunday night, and from thence was expected to go to Lexington.

CHATTANOOGA, July 21.

Buell's forces are said to be massing at Bridgeport. Large numbers arrived to-day.—They are busy building boats to cross the river.

Brig. Gens. Crittenden and Duffield with their Staffs and other officers, being 41 in all, left Knoxville to-day for Madison, Georgia.

The activity of our army in East Tennessee, indicates important movements.

MOBILE, July 22.

It is reported that a large rebel force advanced seven miles from Shelbyville, on the road to Louisville. Gen. Boyle was making every effort to defend the city.—Great excitement exists at Louisville.

MOBILE, July 22,

A dispatch from Nashville, dated July 18, says there was great excitement at that place. An attack was expected and the Federal batteries were prepared to shell the city in case of its surrender.

A dispatch from Cario, dated July 12, reports the capture of Memphis, in Northern Missouri, by the rebels, who carried away the Union citizens of the place.

GEN. D. H. HILL.—Gen. D. H. Hill (Bethel Hill) has been assigned to the command of the Coast, extending from Wilmington to Drury's bluff, vice Gen. Holmes assigned to an important command in the Southwest.

Reich's Magic Blacking.

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE FOR BOOTS and SHOES. Manufactured by WM. A REICH.

Salem, N. C., July 4, 1862.

YANKEE RULE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

From gentlemen from the neighborhood of Washington, N. C. who have come to this city to visit relatives wounded in the recent battles, we have some interesting information relative to affairs in that portion of the State since it has been brought under Yankee rule.

Three weeks after the capture of Newbern the Yankees visited Washington. On their first visit they remained but a few hours and went back to Newbern. That very evening saw the whole country about Washington blackened with the smoke of burning cotton and turpentine. Many planters had on hand from three to eight hundred bales. They distributed to the poor people of the country as much as they wanted for domestic use and applied the torch to the rest. When fired in large bulks it burned fiercely for upwards of three days. The negroes on some plantations wept bitterly on seeing the product of all their labor committed to the flames. One gentleman near Washington burnt in one lot 5,000 barrels of turpentine. The spectacle of this conflagration is said to have been grand. In the town of Washington many thousand barrels of turpentine were burst open and their contents poured into the Tar river. The people of this part of North Carolina believe that when Stanly first came to the State he expected to find the majority of the inhabitants in favour of the old Union, indeed, has been bored to say that, had this not been the case, he would never have consented to assume the governorship. He has now been pretty thoroughly undeceived, for he finds the citizens, with the exception of a few obscure individuals, obdurate in their determination neither to traffic nor hold social converse with the Yankees. For a long time Yankee adventurers established stores in Washington, and offered coffee, sugar and salt for sale at temptingly low prices but none of the citizens would buy of them, though they were much in need of these articles, and actually lost the spring packing of fish for the want of salt. The people believe that but for ambitious asperations, which he is known to entertain, after the next Northern presidency, that Stanly would throw up his commission and return to California. An old gentleman named Midyett, a native of Washington, but who, for years, has been living in California, and who came on as the bosom friend and councelor of Stanly, has been converted from Unionism, and is now one of the rankest secessionists in the town.

We have on a previous occasion stated that Stanly's first act on reaching Washington was to liberate all the citizens imprisoned on political charges. There was, however, an exception, which we omitted to mention. Shortly after the batle of Seven Pins Dr. West, from a portion of the State within our lines, came to Washington on buisness, and on his arrival announced that our army had beaten McClellan in the then recent battle, and that France had recognized the Southern Confederacy. For this offence he was arrested and thrown into prison, where he still remains.

The Yankee forces in Washington having been reduced to about 700 men, the Yankee shopkeepers became alarmed for their personal safety and, with the exception of one tradeless grocer, have with bag and baggage evacuated the town. The profits derived from their trade there were scarcely large enough to induce them to return under any circumstances.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the loyal people of this State will at no distant day be relieved of the presence of their Northern oppressors.—*Richmond Examiner.*

SURPRISE OF CONFEDERATES.—The Knoxville Register, of the 16th inst., says:

At Wallace's Cross Roads, near the Jacksborough road, about 25 miles from these headquarters, four companies of Col. McLin's cavalry regiment, were attacked by a large force of Federal infantry and routed, leaving their camp equipage and provisions in the hands of the enemy. We evidently lost some in killed and wounded, but how many we cannot ascertain from the incoherent accounts of the couriers who have arrived here. This cavalry of Col. McLin's is an unfortunate organization. It was originally (or part of it) Lt. Col. White's battalion, who were surprised at Jacksborough some months ago, and the commander taken prisoner, but subsequently paroled.

AN AFFAIR AT TUPELO.—We learn from a private letter that a brilliant little affair came off near Tupelo, between about 7,000 Yankees and a force of Confederates, on the 4th instant. When the Yankees were first attacked by our troops, they imagined that there was only a small handful, which they could easily dispose of. They fought, therefore, with great fury for a little while, but finding we had a sufficient force to cope with them, they took to their heels as usual. The entire force was utterly routed, with a loss, as we are informed, of some 200 killed and 500 wounded and prisoners. Our loss was twenty killed and fifty wounded.

Jackson Mississippian, 12th inst.

MARRIED,

In Forsyth County, on the 20th inst., by Rev. M. Baldwin, Lieut. R. A. WOMMACK and Miss G. P. HART.

Obituary.

DIED: In this place, on Sunday, the 20th inst., of Consumption, ARAMINTA ELIZABETH BONER, daughter of Evan and Sophia D. Boner, in the 20th year of her age.

ARAMINTA died in the full confidence of a sin-pardoned soul, and shuddered not as she stood upon the brink of decaying mortality; for she felt that that God who had descended from Heaven in shrouded majesty, and proclaimed His divine will to a trembling world—He, the subject of the heart-rending story of the manger and the cross, was her friend, and would softly fold her to His bosom and lead her safely through the "dark valley of the shadow." She thought not of death with dreaded horror for the cold and silent grave, but looked anxiously forward for the arrival of that happy moment when a glittering band of white-robed seraphs should close her eyes forever on all worldly things, and gently waft her spirit through those golden gates which lead into the City of Eternal Glory, and which are never closed upon the humble and penitent believer. J....

In Greensboro', on the 17th inst., after a brief illness, JULIUS L. GORRELL, in the 30th year of his age.

Wheat Wanted!

3,000 BUSHELS of Wheat wanted by the subscriber, (for home consumption, and not for speculation,) for which the highest market price will be paid. J. N. BLUM.

Salem Mill, July 4, 1862. 10-tf.

VIALS WANTED!

THE CASH will be paid for any quantity of clean, sound VIALS delivered at the Salem Drug Store.

July 17, 1862. A. T. ZEVELY.

Reynold's Fine-Cut.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

The Grenada (Miss.) correspondent of the Atlanta Confederacy, July 9th, says that the remnant of Halleck's forces that cower under their gunboats at Pittsburg Landing do not number over 15,000 men.

Within the last twenty days no less than 150 Federal wagons, with appurtenances, have been captured or destroyed by the Confederates.

The same writer states that Mrs Galloway, wife of Col. M. C. Galloway, late Postmaster of Memphis, and editor of the Avalanche, of that city, was taken from her home during the night time, by order of the Federal commander, Gen. Grant, and carried beyond the Federal lines. Grant's order was that she should be left in the wild woods without protection; but the Federal officer appointed to execute the order, having more kindly feelings than his brutal master, accompanied her to the house of a friend nine miles from Memphis, Mrs. Galloway promising the officer protection from the Confederate pickets. The charge against her was that she received letters from her husband and others of a treasonable character. A similar pronunciamento has been issued against Mrs. Leroy Pope, the pretext being that she displayed the black flag from her window on the 4th July, instead of the Stars and Stripes.

Gen. Beauregard is at Bladon Springs, Ala., recruiting his health.

MORGAN'S EXPLOIT IN KENTUCKY.

The Knoxville Register learns the following particulars: The Yankee force attacked consisted of five companies, 270 men, of the 7th Pennsylvania regiment, commanded by Major Jordan, whom Capt. Bennett brought with him as prisoner, and has handed him over to headquarters here. Col. Morgan surprised them while they were preparing breakfast, killing 34, wounding over 40, and capturing 30 prisoners. The rest "skedaddled." Of Col. Morgan's force none were killed, and only two slightly wounded. The result of the victory was, that the whole camp and stores fell into our hands; consisting of tents, 100 head of stock, horses and mules, 8 wagons and harness, 1 ambulance and harness, 100 carbines and rifles, a fine lot of side arms, and a large quantity of ammunition; a fine lot of provisions, clothing, &c.

Owing to the locality, Col. Morgan was compelled to burn a large portion of his spoils, consisting of all the wagons but one, all the tents, and 270 new yankee uniforms—the force having been newly equipped, but not yet having had time to don their new apparel.

This yankee force has lately been marauding in Fentress and Overton counties, committing many depredations and outrages.

Rosencrans is said to be unable to get his supplies by transports on the Tennessee river, owing to the lowness of water, and when he has attempted to haul them in wagons from Memphis, his trains have been cut off by our partizan bands which roam the country. On the other hand, the enemy's attempts to keep open the Memphis and Charleston railroad so as to feed his forces are baffled by the almost daily excursions of our guerrillas, who tear up the track, burn the bridges, and assail the enemy's communication with ceaseless energy and daring.—*Richmond Examiner.*

The New York *Express* of Thursday afternoon says:

This is the first day in this generation that dry goods are not for sale. All the importers have declined to make sales or name any price for the present. Some of our jobbing houses have put up a notice in their stores that they decline all sales, except in small lots, a few pieces or so; and most of these silk goods. They box up and await the day when exchange will allow them to know what they are worth. The same remarks apply to all kinds of imported goods. Many orders for fancy goods in Europe have been countermanded, and nothing but a few staples are wanted. The high rate of duty, and the premium on gold to pay for the same, will drive many jobbers from importing goods again. These are strange times, when dry goods are not for sale, and when merchants, who usually "drum" so hard for trade, perfer not to see the face of the buyer.

The Harvest in the Valley.—The Rockingham Register says: "Our farmers are now very busy in securing their harvests of hay and wheat—more busy than usual, in consequence of the scarcity of hands and the difficulty of their procurement. The harvest is a very heavy one—much heavier and finer than usual. It cheers the heart to see our farmers gathering the crop which the Yankees hoped and expected to reap. The yellow fields look like seas of gold as they wave in the sunlight. If we have to continue to fight on for the priceless boon of our independence, the grain crops of the Valley of Virginia will be sufficient without an accident, to feed an army for the next twelve months.

Supplies of Postage Stamps.—A large supply of Confederate postage stamps reached the city on yesterday, and will be dispensed from the Stamp delivery of the Post Office to day. They arrived in the Confederate States, as heretofore announced in the Enquirer, by a steamer from England, a few days ago.

Richmond Enquirer, 16th.

Nothern Shinplasters.—The yankees have made themselves merry over the shinplasters issued in the South. But they come to it themselves, and admit that it is a necessity, change being so scarce.

NOTICE.

WE will sell, at public auction, on **Friday, the 5th day of September** next, at the residence of Harman Hartman, dec'd, a lot of FARMING TOOLS, and some HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE. Also at the same time and place, the PLANTATION containing about

160 Acres of Land,

situated about two miles from Winston.

On the premises are a lot of choice FRUIT TREES, and first rate well of water. There are about 100 acres of Woodland and about 60 acres in cultivation.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOHN H. WHITE,
JOHN J. HARTMAN,
P. N. HOPKINS.

July 25, 1862. 13-td

From the N. C. Standard.

MR. BADGER'S LETTER.

We have the pleasure of laying before our readers to-day, the letter written about the 1st of June last, by the Hon. George E. Badger, of this City, to Mr. Ely, of New York, and which was transmitted through Mr. Stanly at Newbern, and read by him. We are authorized to say that Mr. Badger has consented to publish the letter at the request of a friend, in whose attachment to himself and in the soundness of whose judgment he has every confidence—especially as this request was accompanied by a suggestion on the subject which had not occurred to Mr. Badger before, but which was decisive with him in forming his purpose to give the letter to the public:—

MR. ELY:—In your letter to Mr. Stanly, you proposed to him the office of cherishing the feeling of "Unionism" in North Carolina, and as that letter came to my hands in an unsealed envelope, directed to my wife, I take the liberty of setting you right upon a fact, and showing you what a hopeless task you have suggested to Mr. Stanly.

There is in North Carolina no Union feeling as you suppose, and as is probably supposed by the generality of Northern men. There *was* in this State a very strong Union feeling—a strong love for the Union established by our forefathers—which induced the people, by a very large and overwhelming majority, to vote down the purpose of seceding from the Union on account of Mr. Lincoln's election; and this was represented by Immediate secessionists here as proving that the Union men here were base submissionists, ready to submit to any injury or insult, rather than resist wrong, and stand in defence of our rights and honor. But as soon as Mr. Lincoln's proclamation of April, 1861, appeared, offering us the alternative of joining in an armed invasion of our Southern sister States for their subjugation, under the pretence of executing the laws, or resistance to the authorities of the United States, our position was taken without a moment's hesitation. A Convention was promptly called, and instantly, and without a dissenting voice, that Convention resolved to take our side with the already seceded States, and share their fate for good or evil. From that moment, however we may have differed in other things, in this there has not been, and there is not, any difference. It would, perhaps, be too much to say, if I were to affirm that there was, on this subject, an absolute unanimity; but there was such an overwhelming predominance of public sentiment, as to amount to what is called a *moral* unanimity—hence the people, with one heart, sprung to arms; Union men, that is, those who previously had been Union men, not only among the first, but truth and justice require me to say—the *very first.* Hence the people have nearly sixty regiments, not *skeletons,* but full regiments; and among them all there is not one conscript or drafted man. Hence we have freely taxed ourselves, and have used our credit in making large loans to sustain the war; and the spirit which has produced this has never flagged, and is now as high and active as at first.

Mr. Ely, think a moment. We have been invaded by an enemy as unrelenting and ferocious as the hordes under Attila and Alaric, who overrun the Roman Empire. He comes to rob us, to murder our people, to insult our women, to emancipate our slaves; and is now preparing to add a new element to this most atrocious aggression, and involve us in the direful horrors of a servile war. He proposes nothing less than our entire destruction, the total desolation of our country, universal emancipation; not from love of the slaves, but from hatred to us—"to crush us"—to "wipe out the South"—to involve us in irremediable misery and hopeless ruin.

Now, Mr. Ely, if your own State of New York were so invaded and so threatened, what would be your feelings and purposes? From these you may judge of ours. We look with horror at the thought of being again united in any political connexion with the North. We would rather, far, that our State should be a Colony of England, or France, or Sardinia. The North may be able (though we believe it not) to conquer us, and even to keep us conquered; and if it should be the wise and good purpose of Almighty God that this should happen, we shall endeavor to suffer with patience whatever evils may befal us. But a voluntary return to any union with the North, this we cannot, will not *accept upon any terms;* a revival of Union sentiments—this is a mere impossibility. I think, therefore, Mr. Ely, you would do well to advise Mr. Stanly to abandon his enterprise. He a *Governor* of North Carolina? A Governor deriving his authority from the commission of Mr. Lincoln! The very title is an insult to us. Whence does Mr. Lincoln derive his power to appoint a Governor of this State? The very appointment is an assumption of the rights of a conqueror over us. But we are not yet conquered. And do you think Mr. Stanly's coming here in such a character, supported by Northern bayonets, is a mode to commend himself to our favor, to breathe in us the gentle sentiments of amity and peace towards him or those who sent him here? Mr. Ely, as you have opened a correspondence with Mr. Stanly, you had better, as I think you yourself will believe after reading what I have written, say this to him:—

If he wishes the honored name of Stanly to become a by-word and a reproach, and to be spoken with scorn and hatred by North Carolinians henceforth and forever, let him prosecute his present mission. If he does not wish this—let him return whence he came, and leave us to fight out this contest as best we may, without his interference.

GEORGE E. BADGER.

OLD ABE VISITS THE 'GRAND ARMY.'

We have received information from a source entitled to belief that Lincoln has paid a hurried visit to the "Army of the Potomac" (now burrowing on the north bank of the James,) and satisfied himself, by personal observation, in regard to the true situation of affairs. The time of this extraordinary advent on the soil of Virginia was some two days ago. He was received with a salute of twenty-one guns, and the Federal commanders used every possible effort to get up a show of enthusiasm among the troops. But what a change a few weeks had wrought in the appearance of the "grand army!" When Lincoln last looked upon them, at Fortress Monroe, there were tidy uniforms, bright muskets, and every necessary equipment epoett fer the personal of the Yankee warriors; but now, minus coats blankets arms, and minus everything but that "nasty "red mud" of which a correspodent writes; decimated by disease, the spectacle presented to the Abolition monarch must have been anything but agreeable. He has probably gone back to Washington somewhat enlightened upon the subject of the late "strategic movement," which McClellan's dispatches had rendered mysterious and obscure.—

Dispatch.

NORTHERN ITEMS.

THE NEGRO QUESTION IN CONGRESS—THE YANKEE ARMY TO BE REINFORCED WITH BLACK BRIGADES.

The defeat of McClellan and the decimation of his army has caused the question of arming and employing the slaves as a military power to be renewed in the Yankee Congress. It is now advocated as a necessary measure of reinforcement, and seems likely to meet with official sanction at the Yankee capital. We give an extract from the recent debate on this novel and very extraordinary proposition:

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, said the question was whether the negroes shall be employed to help the rebels. The time had arrived, in his judgment, when military officers should be compelled to call into service all loyal men to suppress the rebellion. Heretofore these negroes had worked only for the rebels, and done all the labors of the camp for them. He was in favor of giving the President the power to call into the service all the slaves of rebels. This Union must be preserved; and rather than it should be destroyed he would organize a great army, black and white, and desolate every Southern State. Before he would submit to the dissolution of the Union he was willing to pass a conscript act, if necessary, and we might as well draft negroes as any one else.

Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, said the reason the States had not called the negroes into the militia was because the laws of the United States confined the militia to the whites.

Mr. Sherman contended that all the people of the country, without distinction of color, were liable to be called into the service of the country, if circumstances demand it. We must to a certain extent, follow the bad example of the rebels, and infuse more energy into our military movements. These rebels resort to all sorts of expedients, and make the negroes work and fight, and when that is done, why cannot we employ these negroes. They hang Union men, but we must not talk of hanging traitors. In such a way we would never end this contest. He thought the time had come when we should array the whole force of the government in earnest, and put down the rebellion, or else we will never succeed. We cannot war against savages ourselves.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, said this bill proposed to meet any possible contingency in lack of sufficient enlistments, and authorizes the President to call on all available for the service. He was in favor of this bill, and considered it a true precautionary measure. He was perfectly willing to say that, in his own State, *there was not that willingness shown to enlist as heretofore.* This was not from any want of heart or determination to put down the rebellion, but the people feel that the war must be conducted on different principles; that is, that there should not be such extreme tenderness shown towards traitors and rebels. Soldiers do not like to be exposed to hardships and death for the protection of the property of rebels, or to dig trenches when there are so many friends better capable and willing to do this work.

The President and government may as well understand that, if this policy is to be followed by tenderness towards traitors and murderers, men will hesitate before they expose themselves to that kind of life. He was utterly at a loss to see what objection there could be to it. It was contrary to every principle of warfare to sacrifice our soldiers by the performance of a duty which friends stand ready to execute.—The correct principles of war are to weaken the enemy in every way, and to strengthen yourself.

If this thing is to go on, the consequences may as well be understood by the President and the government, for public opinion will not sustain them. The people of this country are willing to go forward under any pressure, but if it is expected that they shall come forward with all their hearts and souls, then he would tell the President and the generals that they must reverse their practice and their course. He said this after due reflection and deliberation, because he thought it ought to be understood that this white kid warfare will not do. He would use all the means known to put down the rebellion.

There was another thing he thought was a mistake, which was the attempt to deceive the people by calling a defeat "a great strategic movement." He thought the people should be trusted and told the whole truth as to what was wanted by the country. Deal with them honestly, and every true Northern heart will respond. Deal with enemies as enemies and friends as friends. It is folly to hesitate to tell the people of this country precisely what the condition of things is. He had been amused by seeing a call upon the different governors for 300,000 troops, which simply means that the President and government thought they would want more troops. The enemy knew this and everybody knew it. Then why not tell the truth?

Mr. Rice, of Minnesota, said the time had come when we must either recognise the Southern Confederacy or speedily put it down, and use all the means in our power to do so. Must we, when the rebels resort to all means fall, from any sickly notions, and refrain from using all the means in our power to meet and suppress the rebellion? He would not hesitate a moment to vote for *any* measure that would put the rebellion at an end.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, briefly explained the features of the bill, and denied that he ever claimed that the government had more forces than were needed. In regard to the stoppage of recruiting, some time since, he said that enlistments had ceased, and it was necessary to close up the recruiting stations so as to save expense. He was glad to hear the language of the Senator from Maine with regard to the conduct of the war. Many of our brave men have been dealt hardly with from the great anxiety to protect the property of the rebels. He was in favor of fighting the battle to a successful issue, and drafting, if necessary; but he agreed with the Senator from Maine, that this style of rose-water war must cease, and it would be better to tell the whole truth to the people, and not attempt to deceive them. It seems as if we had an organized system of lying in this country. He thought the censorship of the press had been of great disadvantage.

From the New York Post.

THE PANIC IN GOLD AND SILVER.

With each day the scarcity of change grows greater. Gold has quite disappeared from sight, and brings in the market a premium of sixteen per cent. Silver is worth 107 cents on the dollar, and even nickel cents bring a premium of one or two per cent. An application made to the Sub Treasury in this city for a hundred dollars' worth of nickel cents in return for one hundred dollars in Treasury notes was refused, as is gold and silver—because the specie was at a premium. Even the clumsy copper cent is becoming scarce and will soon demand a premium, while a month ago cents of all kinds were at discount.

A number of restorant keepers, who at first held out against the inevitable change, have, during the past few days been obliged to practically suspend specie payment, and to offer to their guests shinplasters of paper or pasteboard, good for specified amounts. The barbers have done the same. On the city cars and omnibuses bills are refused, but change is given for specie. Our retail dealers are doing a poor business, because they prefer holding on to their goods, rather than sell them at a ruinous discount. In some places notices are posted up stating that the purchaser must pay for his change; for instance, if he buys an article priced at 25 cents he must pay 27 cents therefor, if change is made. This thing, however, cannot go on much longer. Regular customers will accept from courtesy shinplasters from those with whom they deal daily; but this will not suit the general public, which demands not a series of individual notes receivable, but a circulating medium which will be recognized by every one in the vicinity at least where it it issued. Already the operations of trade are seriously embarrassed by the scarcity of change, and there appears to be no adequate relief for annoyed sellers and buyers in the private shinplaster system, even if carried to the furthest extent.

From the New York Express, July 9.

SHALL WE HAVE A CONSCRIPTION.

"To Arms!" "To Arms!" "To Arms!" is, to-day, the almost unbroken cry of the city journals. "McClellan must have reinforcements," says one, "not two or three month's hence, but now." Another: "If the men are not forthcoming within a certain space of time, we must have a conscription;" a third urges public meetings, in town and country, to stir up the people, and to hurry up enlistments. This is no wolf cry. There is reason in it. There is occasion for it. The emergency is indeed pressing. Look over the latest telegrams. See Curtis, in Arkansas, in full retreat, and calling for reinforcements in vain, while the "whole country bordering on the White river is in (Confederate) arms." See Burnside, compelled to withdraw his little scattered army, on the sea coast of North Carolina, in order to save McClellan. Look at the humiliating condition of affairs in Gen. Hunter's department; contrast the brilliant achievements of our Port Royal expedition, last year, with the beggarly fruits it now brings forth—and, if all that is not enough, think of another panic at Front Royal (Gen. Pope's Department) last Monday; then say whether the demand for a general arming of the loyal men of the North is not the demand alike of duty and necessity.

MASSACHUSETTS—THE DRAFT.

Gov. Andrew has issued a general order designating the number of men liable to conscription in the several towns of Massachusetts—the estimate being based upon the men enrolled for military duty in each town. The quota called for from that State is 15,000. Worcester is named for 261, and Springfield, with a smaller population, for 287. No doubt seems to exist that drafting will be resorted to in Massachusetts, as it may necessarily be in Connecticut. The Springfield Republican says:—"Unless volunteering becomes more brisk, drafting must soon be resorted to. Loyal troops are loudly and quickly demanded—willingly if they choose so to go to the country's rescue—forcibly if that measure be needful."

THE DISASTER BEFORE RICHMOND.

WASHINGTON July 3.—At last it is out! A week ago to-day began before Richmond a series of five days' battles, the result of which, mystify it as you may to soften the disappointment, is a decided reverse.

There are glorifications of the "brilliant strategy" of changing the base of operations that only raises the wonder why, if the James River base were so vastly superior, it was not discovered four weeks ago, before the time had been wasted and the army had been scourged by the malaria of the Chickahominy swamps; there are confused accounts of desperate fights that leave one in doubt whether we won or lost or whether so losing were not more honorable than the most brilliant victory; there are strange stories of fearful slaughter, or the destruction of millions of dollars' worth of army stores at White House, of the loss of our seige guns, and of other disasters so crushing that we refuse to believe them till forced to it; but in the absence of the official bulletins which the mistaken policy of the Government still withholds, there is this, at least, out of the thickening reports of reverses that come crowding upon us, which we are compelled to accept: The President admitted yesterday to an officer who, of right, demanded that the silence of the Government should be broken, that McClellan had been seriously defeated, and that he called for fifty thousand more men. Details will be coming in for weeks, but that is the key note to the whole heart-sickening story.—*Correspondent Cincinnati Gazette.*

From the Milwaukee News, July 8.

TEN REGIMENTS TO BE DRAFTED FROM WISCONSIN

There was rumor in the city last evening that Gov. Salomon has already received orders from Washington to take measures for drafting ten new regiments from this State to serve during the war. The fact may not be that measures have already been taken for compulsory enlistments. But there is no present evidence that any considerable portion of the three hundred thousand called for will be raised by any other means. Wisconsin's proportion of the whole additional number proposed would be nearly 15,000.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

RICHMOND, July 14.

The steamship Europe has arrived at Cape Race, bringing Liverpool dates to the 2d inst.

The correspondence in relation to the Emely St. Pierre has been published from which it appears that Minister Adams has not receded from the position first assummed by him.

In the House of Lords Bougham deplored the continuance of civil strife in America, and the consequence to which Europe would be subjected. He thought it impossible for England to interfere, but expressed the opinion that Americans would see the suicidal character of the struggle, and come to some amicable arrangement before they had entirely lost all respect and affection for one another, even as a nation.

In the house of Commons Palmerston said that inteference in American affairs now, could only aggravate matters both in England and France, but he would be delighted to take mediatory steps when fitting opportunity arrived and, he should look upon it both as a duty and pleasure.

English journals are strenuously urging upon the Government the necessity of taking some steps that might tend to put a speedy end to the war.

TREATMENT OF OUR WOUNDED.

It is established beyond the possibility of contradiction, that a number of our wounded after receiving their wounds, were deliberately murdered by the Federal troops. A gentleman of undoubted veracity, who was wounded in the fight at Coal Harbor, says that after receiving his wound, which was but a slight one, he succeeded in capturing a Yankee soldier, with whom he started to camp. On the way they passed by a Texan officer, upon whom a mortal wound had been inflicted, and who was at the time well nigh exhausted from the loss of blood. The Texan expressed a desire to talk to the prisoner, which was allowed, and he addressed him in substance as follows: "I am about to die, and what I state to you I know to be true. When our brigade charged your lines and was repulsed, a number of our wounded were left upon the field; and when your troops came up I distinctly heard your officer give the command to shoot in the head every wounded rebel on the field, and you obeyed the order. I owe my own life to the readiness with which our men rallied. This statement I wished to make to you in the presence of witnesses, that the facts may go out to the world." The Yankee was compelled to admit the truth of the statement, and acknowledge that such an order had been given.

Richmond Dispatch.

MORE IMPORTED CANNON.

The arrival of seventy-eight pieces rifled cannon, with carriages and harness, and a cargo of ammunition which cost $1,000,000, at a Confederate port, as the gift of Liverpool merchants has been stated. Alluding to it the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle says: Perhaps this may be a different version of a somewhat similar statement, recently made to us, or it may be an entirely different thing. The statement we recieved was to this effect: A gentleman, now in Glasgow, Scotland, who has a brother residing in Richmond county, learning that there were 80 pieces of artillery in the Crimea belonging to England, and that they were offered for sale at the price of £30,000, conceived the idea of purchasing them and presenting them to the Southern Confederacy In order to carry out the project, he called upon the merchants of Glasgow who trade with Charleston, and in one hour had his subscription list filled and the required amount complete—the first name on the list being a gentleman 93 years of age, who gave £2,000! Having thus raised the required amount, it was found to be impossible to charter a vessel to go to the Crimea for the cannon; but this difficulty was soon overcome—a vessel was purchased, sent to the Crimea, and the cannon obtained and presented to the Confederacy.

The Nashville which brought the cargo was chased, and hemmed in by eight Federal gunboats, the chase lasting seventeen hours. She came across a schooner loaded with coal, brought the schooner and her cargo; and came into port with only one ton left. She was not seen to enter when she did.

[We give the above as we receive it.]

A good story is told of the Rev. Dr. Mullen the well known pastor of St. Patrick's Church in New Orleans. He was known to be a bitter secessionist in feeling, and, on account of his well known bluntness of speech many of his friends feared that he would be one of the first consigned by Butler to a dungeon. Soon after the occupation of the city by the enemy he was sent for by a Yankee officer to perform the burial service over one of the Notbern soldiers who had died. To this request Dr. Mullen acceded. The service being over the Yankee officer was profuse in his expression of thanks. The reverend gentleman however cut the conversation short by blandly informing him that there was no obligation at all in the matter, and that he "would if required, take pleasure in burying the entire Yankee garrison."

Land Batteries vs. Gunboats.—The official report of Gen. Hindman gives the particulars of our recent victory on White river, Arkansas, and goes far to destroy the delusion of the invincibility of Yankee gunboats. At St. Charles, where the fight occurred on the 17th ultimo, we had in battery two 32-pounders and four field pieces. Our whole force was 117 men and six guns. We had no fortifications. The engagement continued for three hours between the battery and the Federal fleet, which consisted of two iron-clad gunboats, one wooden gunboat, one tug, and three transports with not less than one thousand infantry. Our battery was abandoned with trifling loss—the enemy having effected a landing from their transports. The result of the conflict between the battery and the gunboats was one iron-clad boat blown up, another gunboat disabled, a transport reported seriously injured, and a confessed loss of 180 men.—*Examiner, 15th inst.*

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

Large calculations are made by the enemy of retaining cities and districts of country overrun by their forces, through the influence of trade. This plan of subjugation must be fought and resisted as steadily—as fiercely—as stubbornly as we resist their armed legions—The cupidity of some and the urgent necessities of all, will afford facilities for the enemy to make artful appeals to our people wherever their peddling traders are enabled to display their wares. The baneful effects of this insidious policy upon the Southern cause, are already exhibited on the Southern borders of Tennessee. Indeed a regular trade is being carried on between Nashville and the counties South-east of it. The passenger and freight trains are running regularly between Nashville and Shelbyville. Cotton and other produce are being transported by railroad and wagons to Nashville, and Yankee goods bought on exchange. It is said that even as low down as Chattanooga a lively trade is going on with the enemy. Even at Atlanta coverts blows are stricken at the Confederate cause, through its currency, and dealings are of daily occurrence in which Confederate notes are bought and sold at discount, as compared with Tennessee notes. It is evident the demand far Tennessee notes and their appreciation over Confederate notes are the result of the trade going on over the enemy's lines.

The Confederate Congress has passed an act prohibiting under heavy penalties, all trade with towns in possession of the enemy. It is important that this law be strictly enforced at whatever cost, wherever possible. Otherwise, we are subjected to a greater danger than that of the cannon and bayonet. True, the enforcement of the law will afflict many innocent sufferers. It will, perhaps bear much harder on friends than foes in many cases—A great public policy is sought to be accomplished by total non-intercourse with the enemy—whether at seaports, along the Mississippi, or across the border. If the rule is relaxed and our people get into the way of trading with the enemy, they will be more than half prepared for the yoke which they have sought to avoid at such immense cost of blood. The battles of this war will then have been fought in vain.—*Augusta Constitutionalist.*

ATTENTION CONSCRIPTS!

HEAD QUARTERS. 71st Refliment. N. C. Militia. WINSTON, N. C. July 15th, 1862.

ALL persons enrolled, as *Conscripts,* in this Regiment, are hereby ordered to appear at the Court-house in Winston, by 9 o'clock, a. m., on Monday the 28th instant, each man supplied with five days rations, ready to take up the line of march for the camp of Instruction near Raleigh. Each one will be allowed to bring one extra suit of clothing. I would advise all to come prepared with wagons to carry them to High Point.

J. MASTEN, Col. Com'dg, and Enrolling Officer.

North Carolina, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, YADKIN COUNTY, July Term, 1862.

Terry Gough vs. The heirs at law of Wm. Gough, deceased. } Petition for Dower.

IN this case it appearing to the Court that James Whitaker, one of the heirs at law of Wm. Gough, dec'd., is not a resident of this State: It is ordered that publication be made in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for said James Whitaker to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for said county, to be held at the Court-house in Yadkinville, on the first Monday in October, 1862, then and there to show, if he has anything to say, why the prayer of the petitioner shall not be granted.

Witness, Thomas S. Martin, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Yadkinville, the first Monday in July, 1862. T. S. MARTIN, Clerk.

13-6t-$5 by W. A. JOYCE, D. C.

$100 REWARD!

STOLEN from the subscriber's stable near Lewisville, Forsyth county, N. C., on the night of the 11th instant, a small red heavy-built bay horse, with black legs, mane and tail. No particular marks recollected, except some white saddle-marks. Said horse is 11 or 12 years old, his gait a short pace and trot.

A person was seen lurking about in the neighborhood, supposed to be the thief, and answers the following description: about 21 or 22 years old, fair complexion, blue eyes, good countenance, light brown hair, stoutly built, and about 5 feet 8 inches high. He wore a brownish frock coat, black pants, new boots, black silk neck-tie, gray flannel shirt, and a gray hat. He carried a red carpet bag made out of a fire-place rug, with the fringe on, and tied with strings, and the handles made of coach-maker's braid.

A reward of $75 will be given for the arrest, confinement and conviction of the thief; and $25 for the safe delivery of the horse.

JAMES S. PLEDGER.

Lewisville, Forsyth Co., July 18, 1862. [12.4t

County Bonds.

HAVING been authorized by the Magistrate's Court of this County to pay off the County Bonds and the interest Coupons of the same, as they fall due, I hereby give notice that as soon as the Sheriff has gone his round of tax-gathering, I shall be prepared to pay off all the Bonds and Coupons that fall due this month, and wish holders to present them for payment.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., July, 1862. 12-2w

State of North Carolina.

FORSYTH COUNTY.

George H. Young, Exr. of Thomas Voss, dec'd. vs. Augustine Voss, Adm'r. of Wm Voss, dec'd, John Park Voss, and others. } Petition to settle the estate of Thos. Voss, dec'd. To Sept. Term 1862.

IT appearing, on affidavit, that the children of Nancy Brown, wife of Hez. Brown, to wit: John H. Brown, Sidney H. Brown, Eliza McCoy, Henry N. Brown, Daniel S. Brown, Mary J. Brown, Rufus L. Brown, Sarah E. Brown, and Caroline E. Brown; the children of Sarah Vance, wife of Samuel Vance, dec'd, to wit: Thomas C. Vance, John W. Vance, Joseph M. Vance, James G. Vance, Samuel G. Vance, David L. Vance, Benjamin F. Vance, Mary L. Vance, Sarah J. Vance, and Lewis W. Vance; the two children of Andrew Voss, dec'd, to wit: Benjamin Voss and —— Voss, and John Park Voss, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, published in the town of Salem, for said non-resident defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County, at the Court house in Winston, on the first Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, and abide by and perform such order and decree as may be made in the premises; or the same will be heard *ex-parte* as to them.

Witness, C. L. Banner, Clerk of the said Court, at Office, in Winston, this the first day of July, A. D. 1862.

jy11..11..6t-$6] C. L. BANNER, c. c. c.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1862.

John J. Conrad & Wm. Hauser, Ex'rs of Philip Miller, dec'd vs Timothy Transou and others. } Petition to settle the estate of Philip Miller, deceased. Filed at June Term, 1862.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the children of Susan and John Turner are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, printed in Salem, commanding the said children to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Forsyth, State of North Carolina, at the Court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of September next, and then and there to answer, plead or demur to this petition, and abide perform and execute such order and decree as may be made in the premises.

Witness, C. L. BANNER, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the first Monday of June, 1862.

C. L. BANNER, C. C. C.

June 20, 1862. [8-6t-pr.adv. $5

HARD TIMES MADE EASY!

Old Clothes Made New!

IF YOU WISH TO SAVE MONEY and have your OLD CLOTHES made new, bring them to the subscriber and she will color them BLACK, BROWN or MAROON, of various shades, &c., &c., and will warrant the color fast.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING from top to bottom, scoured and pressed ready for wear.

LADIES' DRESSES, Silk or Worsted Shawls, Bonnets, &c., colored at short notice, and guaranteed as well as has ever been done in Yankeedom.

MRS. THOS. J. BONER.

Salem, N. C., Feb. 7, 1862. 3m.

SALT.

I AM now daily expecting to receive another LOT OF SALT, and as I deem it my duty to give the preference to the families of soldiers in service or conscripts who may have to go, I would be glad if such would make early application.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, July 11, 1862.

SALE POSTPONED!

OWING to the fact that the Conscripts have to march on the 15th inst., the sale of the property of the late Timothy Holland, deceased, advertised to take place on that day, is postponed until FRIDAY the 18th inst.

J. MASTEN, Special Adm.

July 4, 1862. 10-2t

ALL persons having Clocks, Watches, or Jewelry left at my Jewelry Store for repairs, will please come and claim them, pay charges, and take them away, as I shall probably close the establisement in a few weeks, to remain so during the war. I will not consider myself responsible for such goods after this notice has been published a reasonable time.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., June 24th, 1862, 9-3w

WANTED

200 BARRELS FLOUR,
300 BUSHELS WHEAT,—

For which the highest market price will be paid

FOR SALE

8 BARRELS New Orleans Molasses, by the barrel. Apply to H. A. LEMLY.

Salem, July 4, 1862. 10-tf

SCHOOL COMMITTEEMEN, 1862

DIST.	COMMITTEEMEN.
1.	N Thornburg, P W Raper, William Idol.
2	J H Harmon, Allen Watson, J A Young.
3	Stephen Hester, John Lowry, A Dwiggins.
4	Shepperd Preston, Joel Fulton, F J Fulp.
5	Smith Linville, W J Pegram, David Linville.
6	Wm Gibbins, Pinkney Stafford, Jno. Shields
7	John Hasten, Henry Sapp, Levi Matthews.
8	Israel Robinson, G W Wilson, J W Shelton.
9	C B Ogburn, S F Dean, J R Jones.
10	John E Clayton Tyre Carter and Rob't Moir.
11	Alex. Martin Amos Stuart, E J Hine.
12	A G Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benjamin Spach.
13	Henry Clinard, Henry Reed, J M Charles.
14	John L Steward, J W Hester, W U Lomax.
15	A H Cristman, W W Phillips, H D Swaim.
16	A M Kinnaman, H Albertson, A Nicholson
17	J P Crews, John Beeson, David Robinson.
18	Rob't Marshall, Willis Marshall W Hampton
19	J E Matthews, F M Marshall, Michael Reed.
20	J M Stafford, Sam'l Laugenour, W L Swaim
21	Jesse Mock, A [illegible] Spach, W W Thornton.
22	George Burke Andrew Burke, Wm Ebert.
23	R Gray, H A Holder, A J Stafford.
24	Alex Bevil, Peter Fetter, G H Renegar.
25	Chas Miller, Robert Walker, James Ogburn.
26	Tandy Marshall, Wm McMillan, M J Crews.
27	J Guthrie, E Perril, Edward Marshall.
28	John Boyer, Solomon Vogler, John Harper.
29	John Miller, James Crews, Lewis Thomas.
30	Thomas Spaugh, Nath. Ketner, E W Griffith.
31	C H Hauser, D B Butner, N T Fetter.
32	William Flynt, Wm. Shouse, Sam'l Styers.
33	Allen Flynt, Israel Moser, Wm F Clayton
34	Alex Ridings, John Blackburn, Thos Craft.
35	John L. Conrad, Nath. Pfaff, Jesse Conrad.
36	Josiah Leinbach, Wm. Leinbach, E P Pfaff.
37	T C Johnson, Beverly Jones, B Hendricks.
38	A P Styers, John Null, H G Anderson.
39	Henry Hart, Wiley Hauser, Wm Griffith.
40	Wm B Stype, J H. Pledger, L O Laugenour.
41	Wm. Goslin, Philip Mock, H R Lehman.
42	E Doub, Thos Poindexter, Thomas Long.
43	Benton Brinkley, Wm. Spainhower, 1 Sides.
44	W Payne, Samuel Kinnamon, Henry Long.
45	Wm B Doub, E L Strupe, Wm Spainhower.
46	R Leinbach, H Beckle, James Crim.
47	T F Keehln, J L Fulkerson, George Swink.
48	James L. Crews, J H Moser, N F Sullivan.
49	Wm A Boltjack, B A Carmichael, G A Banner.
50	John Grubbs, D Baily, Henry Fogle.
51	Isaac Morris, Wm Campbell, Wm H Swaim.
52	Jesse Mock, A. Sink, (the other from Davidson.)

☞ Committeemen will please call at the office of the *Western Sentinel* and get the blanks upon which they are required by law to make the return of the number of children in their respective district.

J. W. ALSPAUGH, C. B. S. C. S.

april 25-52-4t.

Taxes! Taxes!!

I AM now ready to receive the taxes due on subjects taxed without being listed, viz: Circus Riders, Stage Players, Itinerant Singers, Insurance Companies, Bank Agencies, Brokers, Express Companies, Billiard Tables, Bowling Alleys, Livery Stables, Dentists, Portrait Painters, Venders of Playing-Cards, Lightning Rods, Auctioneers, Merchants, Ready-made Clothing, Patent Medicines, Peddlers and Liquor Dealers.

For the benefit of those engaged or interested in either branch of the above business, I append the following law, from which they will discover what the penalty is for non-payment of their respective taxes:

"Every person that shall carry on any business intended to be taxed as per schedule B, whithout having previously received a license as required, shall in addition to the taxes, forfeit and pay one hundred dollars, to be collected by distress or otherwise, by the Sheriff, one-half to his own use, and the other half to the use of the State."

M. MASTEN, Sheriff.

June 20th, 1862.

NOTICE.

FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS!—We have called on you several times, and many who owe us have not come and closed up their accounts. We have been very indulgent, and have favored many (as is known) and we hope you will now come up, as honest men ought to do, and give us your notes with security. All we wish, is our honest dues. If it is preferred, we will take Corn, Wheat, Beeswax, &c.

E. L. HEGE.

Salem April 28th, 1862 52-3m-pd

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, A. D. 1861.

A. S. Voss, Adm. of Wm. Voss, dec'd vs. Thomas Voss. } Attachment Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomas Voss is not a resident of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, published in the town of Salem, for said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Forsyth, at the Court-house in Winston, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and then and there to replevy and plead, or judgment will be taken pro confesso.

Witness, JOHN BLACKBURN, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Winston, the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday of September, 1861.

JOHN BLACKBURN, C. S. C.

June 20 1862. 6w-pr. adv.-$5

NOTICE.

THE CASH SYSTEM will be strictly adhered to in my establishment after July 1st, 1862. No exceptions will be made.

R. L. PATTERSON.

June 20, 1862. 8-4t

Winston Sentinel copy 4 times.

PARISH & WADDILL,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

MAIN STREET, DANVILLE, VA.,

Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of

FANCY ARTICLES, SOAPS,

PERFUMERY, &c.

T. C. PARISH. [jy4,8m] J. B. WADDILL.

Pay Your Taxes!

The citizens of Forsyth County are hereby respectfully informed that I have received from the Clerk of the County Court the list of Taxable Property for the year 1861, and hold it ready for inspection.

They are further notified that I will attend

At Kernersville,	on Saturday the 12th day of July	next.	
" Sides,'	on Thursday the 17th	"	"
" Bethania,	on Friday the 18th	"	"
" Old Town,	on Saturday the 19th	"	"
" Pfafftown,	on Monday the 21st	"	"
" Blackburn's School House,	on Tuesday the 22d	"	"
" W. Beeson's,	on Wednesday the 23d	"	"
" J. M. Stafford's,	on Thursday the 24th	"	"
" Charles Clinard's,	on Friday the 25th	"	"
" Chaffin's Hotel, *Salem*,	on Saturday the 26th	"	"
" E. J. Hine's,	on Monday the 28th	"	"
" John Hasten's,	on Tuesday the 29th	"	"
" E. Perry's,	on Wednesday the 30th	"	"
" Adams',	on Thursday the 31st	"	"
" Spencer Wagoner's,	on Friday the 1st day of	August	next.
" Nathan Gurley's,	on Saturday the 2nd,	"	"
" Joseph Wagoner's,	on Monday the 4th	"	"
" Winston,	on Tuesday the 5th	"	"

for the purpose of receiving from the inhabitants of the several Districts in said county, their respective Taxes, when and where it is expected that they will be promptly paid, as I am obliged to settle all the Taxes on or before the first day of October next.

The tax is $1 60 on the poll, and 40 cents on the $100 valuation.

For the benefit of the tax-payers I append the following Ordinance passed by the Convention of North Carolina Feb 26, 1862:

"The tax shall be paid in Treasury notes of the State or of the Confederate States, or in notes of such solvent Banks of this State as shall receive and continue to receive and pay out as money at par the Treasury notes of this State, or in gold and silver coin; and it shall not be lawful for any Sheriff or collector to collect or receive taxes in any other funds than as directed by the Treasurer, under this Ordinance."

☞ All persons are respectfully requested to inform me of any property that the owners have failed to list, that the law requires to be listed.

ELECTIONS.

On *Thursday, the 7th day of August next,* an Eelction will be opened and held at the several election precincts in the county of *Forsyth*, for the purpose of electing a Governor for the State of North Carolina, Members to the General Assembly and Sheriff for Forsyth County.

The following persons are appointed by the Court Judges of said elections, viz:

For Governor.

Bethania,	H. R. Lehman, Esq., S. N. McGee, John Lawrence.
Sides'	Michael Spainhower, Esq., Henry Krieger, John Randleman.
Lewisville,	Samuel Alspaugh, Esq , T. Jarvis, Milton Blackburn.
Stafford's,	Samuel Laugenour, Esq., Jesse Mock, William Thomas.
Waughtown,	J. M. Vawter, Esq , William Spaugh, Alexander Hall.
Kernersville,	A. M. Gamble, Esq., John Shields, Allen Watson.
Adams',	Moses Barrow, Esq., G. V. Fulp, J. E. Clayton,
Edmondson's,	Smith Charles, Esq., Joseph Davis, Nathan Gurley.
Sedge Garden,	Philip Barrow, Esq., Nick Marshall, Tandy Marshall.
Winston,	John Masten, Esq., Alexander Nading, William Hauser.

For Members of the Legislature.

Bethania,	Solomon Pfaff, Esq., William Flynt, Joseph Transou.
Sides',	Washington Paine, Esq., Isaac Shore, Thomas Long, Sr.
Lewisville,	John Boyer, Esq., Lewis Laugenour, Vachel Craft.
Stafford's,	J. M. Stafford, Esq., David Fishel, David Zimmerman.
Waughtown,	Aquilla Pitts, Esq., J. P. Nissen, William Gibbins.
Kernersville,	John Watson, Esq., E. Perry, John Kerner.
Adams',	Hasten Preston, Esq., C. W. L. Neal, John Hester.
Edmondson's.	Henry Marshall, Esq., Jesse Morris, J. B Hampton.
Sedge Garden,	M. J. Crews, Esq., Wm. Marshall, J. G. Hill.
Winston,	H. A. Holder, Esq., R. J. Bell, George Folts.

For Sheriff.

Bethania,	C. H. Hauser, Esq., Levin Grabbs, H. H. Butner.
Sides'	Thomas M. Hunter, Esq., Bennet Sprinkle, Samuel Kinnamon.
Lewisville,	John H. Stoltz, Esq., Asbury Harper, John Croom.
Stafford's,	Wm. L. Swaim, Esq., Alfred Ebert, Henry Shoaf.
Waughtown,	R. F. Linville, Esq., Moses Swaim, Rial Jenkins.
Kernersville,	John Lowry, Esq., Benjamin Elliott, J. S. Herman.
Adams'	M. H. Linville, Esq., Moses L. Whicker, George Linville.
Edmondson's,	R. L. Walker, Esq., Isaac Vanhoy, Moses Morris.
Sedge Garden,	N. F. Sullivan, Esq., William McMillan, Allen Flynt.
Winston,	J. P. Vest, Esq., Solomon Mickey, Andrew Burk.

June 12th, 1862.

M. MASTEN, *Sheriff.*

PAINTS.

PAINTS! PAINTS!!

Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Chrome Green, Eng. Venitian Red,
Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown,
Red Lead, Indian Red,
Lamp Black, Litherage,
Raw and Burnt Umber,
Terra di Sienna, Drop Black,
Chinese Vermillion

Paints Ground in Oil.

Dark Richmond Green,
Prussian Blue,
Lemon Chrome Yellow,
ure Raw Umber, Pure Raw Sienna,
Pure Burnt Umber,
Lamp Black,
Terra di Sienna,

For sale at the DRUG STOER.
Salem October 4th, 1861

Varnishes Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varnish ever brought the market, consisting of

No. 1 COACH BODY,
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL,
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING,
DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.;

All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or tail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere se in the country.

Call at the SALEM DRUG STORE

A List of Letters remaining in the st Office at Salem, N. C., July 1st, 1862.

es Charlotte Booze, H. Marshall,
nes B. Barrow, J. McDonald & Son,
nt. W. L. Barrier, Wm. J. McKaughan,
. S. Foy, Willis Stevens 2,
ian Hordes, John Smith,
. E. Hurt, Thos. R. Tate or Mr.
. Linville, Willis,

rsons calling for any of the above letters lease say they are advertised. Postage dvertised letters two cents each.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

em, N. C., July 1st, 1862.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT FOR THE GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY. Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store.

A. T. ZEVELY.

March. 1860. 50–tf,

Barrels Wanted

R. L. PATTERSON will pay 55 cents each for every good Flour Barrel delivered at his mill.

Salem, Jan. 2d, 1862.

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by several members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. O. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 30. 1861.

Reynold's Fine-Cut.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
FOR 1862.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized us much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $10. Ten copies for $15. Fifteen copies for $20. Twenty copies for $25.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., May, 1862.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem Printing Office

THE

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at shor notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!

AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administ'r's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage License.	&c., &c. &c

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

SOUTHERN PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use o one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the

SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by B. C. DOUTHIT & SON, Clemmonsville, and Wm. H. RODWELL, Yadkinville North Carolina. 49–tf

RICHMOND TYPE FOUNDRY.

The only Type Manufactory on Southern Soil

SOUTH OF BALTIMORE!!

THE Proprietors of the above Foundry have also united with it a complete

Printer's Furnishing Warehouse,

Having on hand, or furnishing to order, every article requisite for a Printing Office,

From a Bodkin TO A Ten-Cylinder Press.

We CAN and WILL manufacture in Richmond as good an article, and at the same specimen prices, as any Foundry North. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the South.

HENRY L. PELOUSE & CO.

We refer to every Printer in this city. We also desire every Newspaper in the South to copy this advertisement for one month, sending us one copy of their paper. and receive their pay for such advertisement upon purchasing five times the amount of their bill from us.

H, L. P. & CO.

Richmond, Va.

Sept. 20.—22–m.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,

RALEIGH, March 24, 1862.

ALL PURE SALTPETRE delivered at the Ordnance Depot at Raleigh, (within the next six months will be paid for at the rate of sixty cents a pound. All that is impure will be received and paid for at the same rate for the pure Saltpetre it may contain. All communications on this subject should be addressed to Captain A. W. Lawrence, Ordnance Department, Raleigh, N. C.

J. G. MARTIN,

Adjutant General and Chief of Ordnance.

March 28th, 1862. 48–1m

Census of North Carolina, 1860.

COUNTIES.	WHITE	FREE COL.	SLAVES.	TOTAL.
Alamance	7,086	421	3445	11853
Alexander	6,393	19	611	6023
Alleghany	6,562	151	6951	13664
Ashe	3,357	27	206	3590
Beaufort	7,493	149	391	7956
Bertie	8,172	729	5878	14779
Bladen	5,846	270	8186	14311
Brunswick	6,383	435	6347	11995
Buncombe	4,515	260	3631	8406
Burke	10,923	100	1193	12634
Cabarrus	6,647	219	2371	9237
Caldwell	7,402	104	3040	10546
Camden	6,297	114	1088	7499
Carteret	2,940	276	2127	5343
Caswell	6,064	152	1969	8185
Catawba	6,581	479	9355	15215
Chatham	9,038	98	1664	10306
Cherokee	12,555	504	6246	17105
Chowan	8,609	38	519	0166
Cleaveland	2,978	151	3713	9849
Columbus	10 108	109	2131	12 148
Craven	5,779	355	2463	8597
Cumberland	8,795	1289	6190	16273
Currituck	9,661	978	5830	16369
Davidson	4,671	221	2594	7416
Davie	13.378	147	3076	16601
Duplin	6.001	101	2392	8494
Edgecombe	8,286	374	716	15786
Forsyth	6,880	388	10108	17376
Franklin	10,716	211	1764	12691
Gaston	6,490	551	7079	14110
Gates	7,009	102	2199	9310
Granville	4,150	352	3902	8444
Greene	11,189	1191	11066	23396
Guilford	2,296	152	3947	7925
Halifax	15.738	693	3625	20056
Harnett	6,542	2459	10340	19431
Haywood	5,351	104	2584	8039
Henderson	5488		313	5801
Hertford	8,981	85	1382	10448
Hyde	3 948	1111	4445	9504
Iredell	4,662	259	2793	7734
Jackson	14.141	29	4177	15847
Johnston	5,941	6	281	5528
Jones	10,548	193	4916	15657
Lenoir	2,210	107	3413	5730
Lincoln	4,903	177	3131	10211
Macon	6,000	80	2115	8195
Madison	5,370	115	519	6004
Martin	5'693	2	213	5908
McDowell	5,435	451	4303	10189
Mecklenburg	5,542	213	1305	7120
Montgomery	10,543	390	6541	17374
Moore	5,781	45	1823	7649
Nash	8,725	184	2518	11447
New Hanover	6,319	983	4181	11628
Northampton	10,617	766	10332	21715
Onslow	5,912	656	6818	13376
Orange	5,198	159	3499	8856
Pasquotank	11,318	522	5105	16949
Perquimans	4 473	1484	2983	8940
Person	3,247	392	3569	7348
Pitt	5,798	318	5196	11921
Polk	7 480	127	8473	16080
Randolph	3,317	106	620	4043
Richmond	14,768	380	2645	16793
Robeson	8,584	1450	5453	11009
Rockingham	10,091	407	5446	14490
Rowan	10 522	135	6318	16746
Rutherford	9,060	122	3929	14586
Sampson	9,106	489	2391	11573
Stanly	6,590	42	7028	13693
Stokes	7,847	86	1169	7801
Surry	8,949	184	2469	10492
Tyrrell	3,303	143	1246	10379
Union	8 903	53	1597	4943
Wake	16.420	1494	5246	11202
Warren	4 923	405	10733	28627
Washington	3 596	295	10401	15796
Watauga	4 771	82	2465	6757
Wayne	8.721		104	4957
Wilkes	13 280	734	5451	14906
Wilson	5 944	261	1908	14749
Yadkin	9.110	280	3496	9750
Yancey	8.229	168	1433	10711
		64	362	8655
	631,489	30,097	331,081	992,667

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 500 miles, ... 5 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles, ... 10 cts.
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.
Drop letters, ... 2 cts.
Advertised letters. . . . . 2 cts.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged double letter postage.

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance over 500 miles, 20 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

On newspapers sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Weekly paper 10 cts. per quarter.
Semi-Weekly paper 20 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 30 cts. per quarter.
Papers published six times a week, 60 cents.
Daily 70 cents per quarter.

On Periodicals sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers, from the office of publication and not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.
Semi-monthly 3 cents per quarter, or 4 cent for each number.
An additional cent each number for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 1½ ounces.
Bi-Monthly or Quarterly, 2 cent an ounce.

On Trancient Printed Matter.

Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical &c., not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, 2 cts. for any distances, 2 cts. additional for each additional ounce or less beyond three ounces.

Franking privilges are confined to the Postmaster General, his Chief Clerk, Auditory of Treasury for the Post Office Department, and Deputy Postmaster, and in all cases strictly confined to "official business."

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE "SOUTHERN MONTHLY."

A LITERARY MAGAZINE AT $3 A YEAR.

ALL ORIGINAL—BY SOUTHERN AUTHORS.

Its Aims are High—Its Support should be Cordial

SOLDIER or Civilian who would see our Confederacy truly freed, extend your aid to build up an Independent Southern Literature! By fostering and encouraging it, you erect an enduring bulwark for Liberty that will defend you where armies are powerless. Give it your support now —It will repay you a thousand fold. Gallant armies on the battle-field defend you against open foes—the Press, properly sustained, will do no less; it will protect you against more dangerous, because insidious ones. Call forth by active encouragement talented writers "to the manor born," and, "gallant as an army with banners," will they, in the dissemination of pure influences, and high aspirations, and true principles, fight the good fight of loyalty to our country against the wiley Northmen, who have spread broadcast over our fair land their noxious exhalations, through the medium of those Northern Periodicals, heretofore so much patronised by us. We offer you the SOUTHERN MONTHLY as an exponent of Southern Sentiments, Southern Policy and Southern Institutions; a depository of Southern Literary and Scientific effort. It contains ninety-six pages of reading matter, embracing "Southern Essays," "Southern Tales," "Southern Poesy," and "Biographical Sketches of Southern Men," It is embellished by "Portraits of Southern Men," and will in future have "Views of Southern Scenes."

Such is our programme—may we not hope for a large audience? We ask a full house. We look for 20,000 subscribers.

HUTTON & FRELIGH, Publishers.

Memphis, February, 1862.

☞ Back Numbers, in Sets only, can still be Supplied. ☜

PERMANENT GOVERNMENT OF THE Confederate States of America

PRESIDENT:
JEFFERSON DAVIS,
OF MISSISSIPPI.

VICE-PRESIDENT:
ALEX. H. STEPHENS,
OF GEORGIA.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

ALABAMA.
Wm. L. Yancy, Clement C. Clay.
ARKANSAS.
Robert W. Johnson, Charles B. Mitchell.
FLORIDA.
A. E. Maxwell, J. M. Baker.
GEORGIA.
Beujamin H. Hill, Robert Toombs.
LOUISIANA.
Edward Sparrow, H. T. Semmes
MISSISSIPPI.
Albert G. Brown, James Phelan,
MISSOURI.
John B. Clark, R. S. Y. Peyton.
NORTH CAROLINA.
George Davis, Wm. T. Dortch.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
Robert W. Barnwell, James L. Orr.
TENNESSEE.
Langdon C. Haynes, Gustavus A. Henry.
TEXAS.
Louis T. Wigfall, W. S. Oldham.
KENTUCKY.
H. C. Burnett, William. E. Simms.
VIROINIA.
Not yet elected. Total number 26.

House of Representatives.

ALABAMA.
Thomas J Foster, W Chilton,
William R Smith, David Clopton,
John P Ralls, James L Pugh,
J L M Curry, E S Dargan,
Francis S Lyon.
ARKANSAS.
Felix S Balson Augustus H Garland,
Grandison D Royster, Thomas B Hanly.
FLORIDA.
James B Hawkins —— Hilton.
GEORGIA.
Julian Hartridge, William W Clark,
C J Munnerlyn Robert P Trippe,
Hines Holt, L J Gartrell,
A H Kenan, Hardy Strickland,
David W Lewis A R Wright.
KENTUCKY—Not yet elected.
LOUISIANA.
Charles J Villiere, Lucien J Dupre,
Charles M Conrad, John F. Lewis,
Duncan F Kenner, John Perkins, Jr.
MISSISSIPPI.
John J McRae, H C Chambers,
S W Clapp, O R Singleton,
Reuben Davis, E Barksdale,
Israel Welch.
MISSOURI.
John Hyer, W W Cook,
Casper W Bell, Thomas W Freeman
George W Vest, Thomas A Harris,
A H Conrew,
NORTH CAROLINA.
W N H Smith, Thomas S Ashe,
Robert R Bridgers, James R McLean,
Owen R Kenan, William Lander,
T D McDowell, B S Gaither,
Archibald Arrington, A T Davidson
SOUTH CAROLINA.
W W Boyce, John McQueen.
W Porcher Miles, James Farrar,
M L Bonham, L M Ager
TENNESSEE.
J T Heiskell, G W Jones,
W G Swann Thomas Mences,
W H Tebbs, J D C Adkins,
E L Gardenshire, —— Bullock,
H S Foote, David M Currin,
M P Gentry.
TEXAS.
John A Wilcox, Wm. B Wright,
Peter W Gray, Malcom Graham,
Claiborne C Herbert B F Sexton.
VIRGINIA.
M R H Garnett, William Smith,
John R Chambliss, Alex R Boteler,
John Tyler, John B Baldwin,
Roger A Pryor, Walter R Staples,
Thomas S Bocock, Walter Preston,
John Goode, Jr. Albert G Jenkins,
James P Holcombe, Robert Johnson,
Daniel C Dejarnette, Chas W Russell,
Total number 107.

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Sec'sion.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous.
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 39
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	92 to 29
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	202 to 87
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 19
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia,*	Apr. 17, '61	
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee,†		

*Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 94,750.

†Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate. 20 to 4; in the House, 46 to 21; to be referred to the people for ratification.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

States.	Date of Rat'tion.	Vote of Con.
Alabama,	March 13 '61	87 to 5
Georgia,	March 16 '61	96 to 5
Louisiana,	March 21 '61	101 to 7
Texas,	March 25 '61	68 to 2
Mississippi,	March 30 '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina,	April 3 '61	Unanimous.
Florida,	April 22 '61	149 to 29
Arkansas,	May 6 '61	Unanimous.
N. Carolina,	May 20 '61	Unanimous.

Tennessee maj. popular vote 61,170.

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency, Henry T. Clak Governor of North Carolna.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Oct., 3rd, 1861.

IN pursuance of the power given me by the 19th section of the Constitution, and by and with the advice of the Council of State, I do hereby prohibit the exportation beyond the limits of this State, of all bacon, pork, beef, leather, men's shoes, woolen goods, jeans, linseys and blankets—except through the orders of the proper officers of the Confederate Government, or of the State Government.

The order of the 13th ult., is hereby revoked.—The Adjutant General is directed to employ all necessary means to carry into full effect this order.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 3rd day o October, A. D. 1861.

HENRY T. CLARK.
Governor Ex-officio.

Oct. 5, 1861.

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All persons are hereby forewarned not to settle any account or give credit to our former aforesaid concern of DILLON & SMITH, as he, Dillon, has left.

THOMAS SMITH.

Nov. 18, 1861. 31–tf